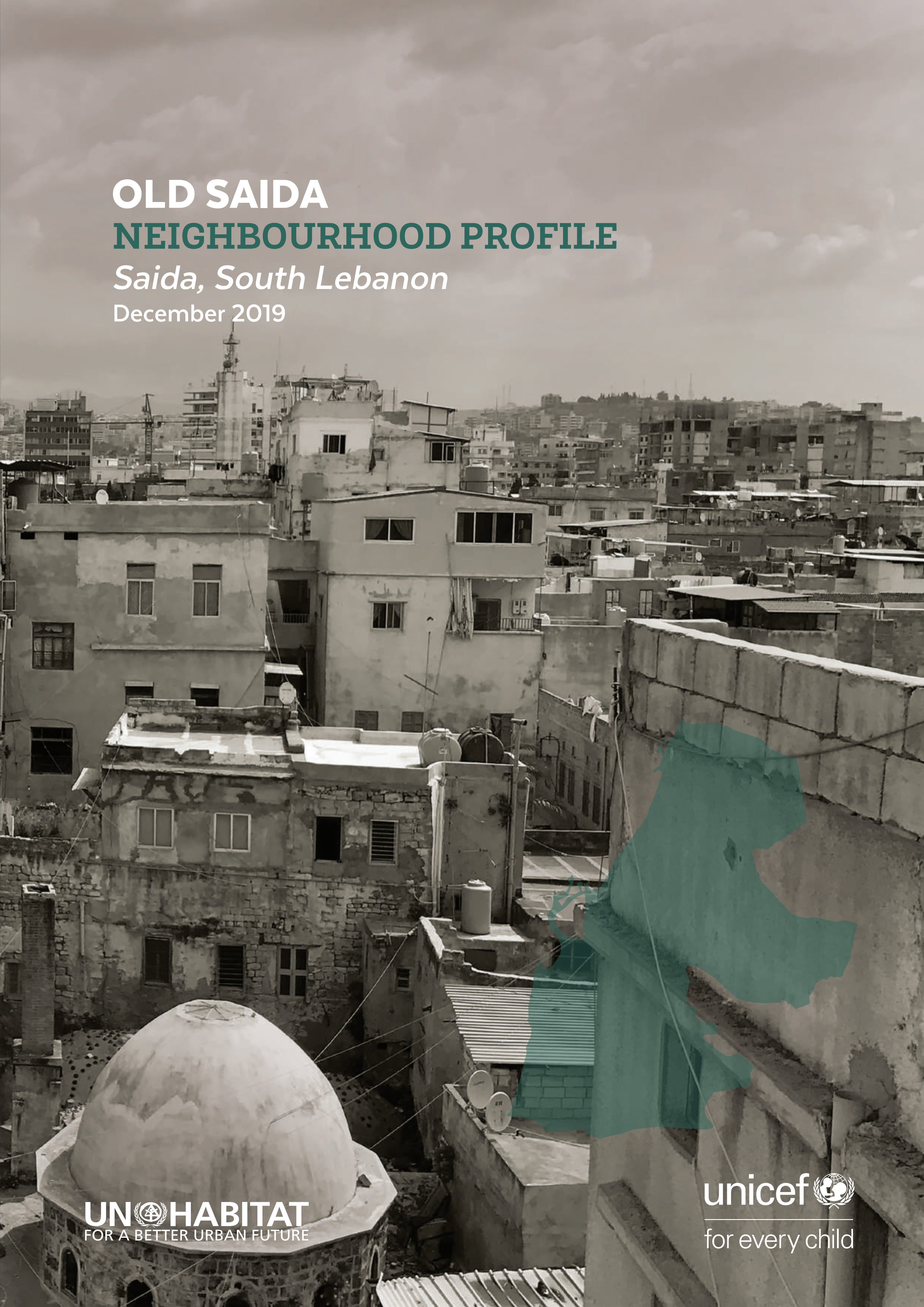
OLD SAIDA
NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE
Saida, South Lebanon

December 2019



UN-HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

unicef
for every child

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FOREWORD

In the eighth year of the Syrian refugee crisis, Lebanon hosts 1.5 million Syrian refugees (Government of Lebanon and the United Nations, 2019), many of whom are located alongside poor Lebanese in urban settings that were already stressed before the 2011 crisis onset. In a long-standing national context of scarce data, combined with ever-growing pressure to maximize efficiencies in intervention funding, there is an urgent need for reliable spatialized information on which to base holistic, multisectoral, multi-actor mitigation approaches that support municipalities and other state entities. Neighbourhood profiles offer such a springboard for moving towards sustainable development, shedding light on how relatively fixed built environments and relatively mobile social dimensions interface with each other in specific contexts.

Adopting an area-based approach to data gathering and synthesis, where a defined territorial unit is the point of entry rather than a particular sector or beneficiary cohort, profiles can inform integrated programming for neighbourhoods in ways that benefit all residents in the long term. This has the potential for mitigating cross-cohort vulnerability and for reducing host-refugee community tensions, which are reported to be on the rise year-on-year.

Organizationally, profiles can serve as a framework for area-based coordinated actions between partners to the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF), and local authorities to improve the response in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in complex urban settings.

Profiles contribute to building a national database of comparable data that can be used for better understanding and monitoring of dynamics in the most vulnerable urban pockets that cadastral, municipal and district averages can be blind to, and how these relate to their wider urban contexts.

This neighbourhood profile is one of a series conducted jointly by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Both agencies recognize that the value of profiles lies only in their use by partners, including local authorities, for evidence-based coordination and programming. We welcome constructive conversations about how this may best be achieved going forward.

Taina Christiansen
Head of Country Programme
UN-Habitat Lebanon

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Country Representative
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MUNICIPALITY FOREWORD

Saida Municipality welcomes this neighbourhood profile for Old Saida. As a local authority, we are pleased to highlight the needs and opportunities in our area in an evidence-based way. Like many other Lebanese municipalities, Saida faces major technical and administrative challenges that have escalated with the demographic pressure linked to the displacement of Syrians. Housing, basic urban services, social services governance and social stability are all areas that require coordinated efforts delivered in strategic and efficient ways, avoiding overlaps and duplication. We look forward to using the *Old Saida Neighbourhood Profile* to improve collaboration internally and with our partners in addressing identified challenges and mitigating the needs of the neighbourhood's vulnerable residents.

Mohamad Saoudi
Mayor of Saida

CREDITS & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

UN-Habitat and UNICEF acknowledge the cooperation of Saida Municipality and its Old Saida Committee in the production of this report. The funding support of the Government of Canada, the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom (DFID), the Italian Agency for Development and Cooperation, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is gratefully acknowledged. The work of the local team of community mobilizers on facilitating field data collectors is also recognized. The field data collection effort was expedited with the direct involvement of staff from the Saida Municipality Regional Technical Office as well as from Anjiz NGO, the Development for People and Nature Association (DPNA), architecture students from Notre Dame University (NDU), and Zakat Fund.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Old Saida is a predominantly residential neighbourhood located on the Mediterranean shore in the western part of Saida City (Sidon). It falls within the jurisdiction of Saida Municipality, in Lebanon's South Governorate. The neighbourhood as defined participatively in the field spans 0.18 km^2.

The neighbourhood accommodates 5,203 residents, less than half (47.4 percent) of whom are Lebanese. Most of the non-Lebanese residents are Palestine refugees in Lebanon (PRL) (40.6 percent of the total population). A household survey shows that around two thirds of the non-Lebanese (excluding PRL) households arrived in Lebanon between 2011 (the year of the Syrian refugee crisis outbreak) and 2017, suggesting the extent to which the crisis has contributed to demographic changes in the neighbourhood.

The area holds 364 clusters of buildings.[i] The average number of occupants per residential unit is higher among PRL and Syrians (4.1 and 5.2 per unit, respectively) than among Lebanese (3.9 per unit). The majority of residential units are rented; 54 percent of Lebanese and a much higher 80.1 percent of non-Lebanese households rent their units.

Old Saida constitutes the historical core of Saida City, one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world. The neighbourhood has several historic and religious sites, most of which function as touristic destinations. The neighbourhood's physical fabric dates mainly to the 400 years of Ottoman rule (1516–1918). Starting from the end of the French Mandate for Syria and Lebanon (1923–1946), various factors and events affected the security situation, economic activity, and demography in Old Saida and the city in general. These included the gradual relocation of the bourgeoisie and of important facilities away from the historic core partly related to the construction of new boulevards outside the Old City, the influx of large numbers of Palestine refugees following the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, the destruction of hundreds of buildings in Old Saida and the relocation of some of its inhabitants outside the neighbourhood following the 1956 earthquake, the settlement of poor Lebanese and Palestinian households from the 1960s onward and especially during and after the 1982–1985 Israeli invasion, the damage caused to Old Saida during that invasion, and more recently the arrival of displaced Syrians and Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) after the outbreak of the war in Syria.

Today, Old Saida is a low-income, vulnerable neighbourhood, exhibiting a relative weakness in terms of the provision of public basic urban services and social services, as well as limited livelihood opportunities. Augmenting servicing by Saida Municipality, which is resource-constrained, many local and international non-governmental organizations are also involved in service provision and project implementation across different sectors, aimed at improving conditions for the neighbourhood's residents.

A number of public and private facilities, located within or just outside Old Saida, provide a range of healthcare and education services to the neighbourhood's residents—often irrespective of nationality, age or gender. However, they face various challenges, including limited financial and human resources, shortage of equipment or personnel for specialized services, lack of awareness among residents about the existence of certain services, and a lack of will among some residents to access certain services.

Children and youth are particularly vulnerable groups, experiencing various socioeconomic and other challenges, including child labour, child marriage, scarcity of specialized education services for children with disabilities, various safety and security concerns, and lack of vocational training opportunities or satisfying and stable work for youth.

Most of the functioning enterprises in Old Saida comprise food and grocery stores and boutiques (among shops), as well as carpentry and tailoring workshops. Wide discrepancies exist in employment and business ownership across gender lines, with females being minorities. Despite the presence of important landmarks and trip-attracting destinations, as well as the neighbourhood's proximity to main commercial streets and highways connecting it to the rest of Saida City, Old Saida faces various economic challenges. Average monthly income for both Lebanese and non-Lebanese households is lower in Old Saida compared to some other profiled disadvantaged neighbourhoods in Tripoli City, in Lebanon's North Governorate. In addition, around half of both Lebanese and non-Lebanese working-age (15–64) residents are reportedly unemployed. Of the surveyed enterprises (both shops and workshops), 21 percent are vacant.

The condition of building clusters in the neighbourhood is mainly good or fair. However, the clusters (by area) with structural elements, exterior conditions, and communal spaces requiring major repair or emergency intervention comprise 28 percent, 41 percent and 45 percent, respectively. The inadequate access to basic urban services in the neighbourhood is one factor contributing to poor living conditions, including where this arises from blocked and overflowing wastewater and stormwater networks. The neighbourhood also faces some public water quality issues. While the number of open spaces in Old Saida is higher compared to some other vulnerable neighbourhoods previously profiled, the biggest ones are located in the peripheral areas of the neighbourhood, with the denser central and north-eastern parts lacking well-maintained areas for social interaction.

This report maps—and suggests the relative criticality across space of—interlinked social, economic and built-environment challenges in Old Saida in the context of a poor, conflict-affected neighbourhood. It offers a new area-based knowledge springboard that can be used for coordination and programming. This may be both for alleviating immediate needs and, taking into account the neighbourhood's embeddedness in the wider city, for longer-term sustainable urban development planning. UN-Habitat and UNICEF recognize that the profile's value lies only in its uptake and use for these purposes by the municipality and other relevant partners, and look forward to facilitating productive discussions to this end.

[i] Individual building footprints were not possible to draw in Old Saida because many buildings are joined together. Thus, an assessment of clusters of buildings was undertaken.





Figure i South Governorate within Lebanon



Figure ii Saida City within the South Governorate



Figure iii Old Saida neighbourhood within Saida City

OLD SAIDA

SAIDA, LEBANON

5,203 INHABITANTS

0.18 km²

364 BUILDING CLUSTERS

435 AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME

463 ENTERPRISES

POPULATION

47.4% Leb

52.5% Non-Leb

Unreported nationality: 0.1%

OCCUPANCY PER RESIDENTIAL UNIT

3.9 Leb 4.1 PRL 5.2 Syr

26.4% Syr/PRS households that arrived in Lebanon before 2011

TOTAL NUMBER OF RESIDENTS BY AGE GROUP

1,121 CHILDREN (0-14)

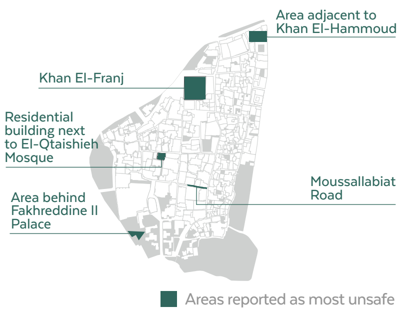
1,128 YOUTH (15-24)

2,524 ADULTS (25-63)

423 ELDERLY (64 and above)

Unreported age group: 7

SAFETY & SECURITY



HEALTH

CHRONICALLY ILL POPULATION

13.0% of all Leb 13.7% of all Non-Leb

Most needed subsidized PHC services reported by surveyed households

37.2% General medicine

30.4% Cardiology

24.6% Neurology

22.0% Allergy/Immunology

EDUCATION

89.8% PRIMARY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

60.1% Secondary school attendance

6.7% Children (6-14) who never attended school

CHILD PROTECTION

CHILD (0-14) POPULATION

26.1% of all Leb 29.4% of all Non-Leb

12.4% Children (5-17) involved in economic activities

15.5% of all male children 8.3% of all female children

18.6% Child marriage rate among girls (15-19)

15.4% of all Leb girls 20.7% of all non-Leb girls

YOUTH

YOUTH (15-24) POPULATION

15.4% of all Leb 19.4% of all Non-Leb

72.4% UNEMPLOYED YOUTH POPULATION

73.9% of all Leb youth 71.4% of all non-Leb youth

LOCAL ECONOMY

316 SHOPS

48 WORKSHOPS

63% Long-established enterprises (operational for more than 10 years)

82% Rented enterprises

22% Female employees

LIVELIHOODS

3,652 WORKING-AGE (15-63) POPULATION

Reported unemployment rate (15-64 age group)

45.1% of all Leb (15-64)

44.2% of all non-Leb (15-64)

20% POPULATION POVERTY RATE

19.1% of all Leb households 20.8% of all non-Leb households

BUILDINGS

81% RESIDENTIAL/RESIDENTIAL MIXED-USE BUILDING CLUSTERS

80% Building clusters (by area) constructed before 1920

28% Building clusters (by area) in need of major structural repair/emergency intervention

31.0% Owned housing (by number of households)

67.5% Rented housing (by number of households)

OVERCROWDING

Three or more persons sleeping within the same room

9.6% of all Leb households

11.7% of all non-Leb households

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

19% Building clusters (by area) with major defects in their domestic water network connection

5% Residents in building clusters with blocked or no connection to the wastewater network

24% Streets (by length) with no stormwater drains

2.8% Households that recycle any solid waste

ELECTRICITY

7% Building clusters (by area) connected with critical defects to the public electrical grid

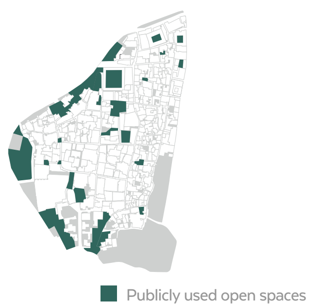
ACCESS & OPEN SPACES

41% Roads (by area) showing major/minor signs of deterioration

28.9% Neighbourhood area comprising open spaces

58.3% Open spaces (by count) that are publicly used

22.9% Open spaces (by count) that are unused lots



Some of the above percentages have been rounded. For a detailed list of indicators, see Appendix 1.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

UN-Habitat-UNICEF Lebanon neighbourhood profiles (four of which are in print format while others are part of an online portal) are available at: https://lebanonportal.unhabitat.org/.

UN-Habitat Lebanon city profiles[ii] are available at: http://www.unhabitat.org/lebanon/

Websites: http://www.unhabitat.org/lebanon/ and https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/.

For further information including data, contact: unhabitat-lebanon@un.org.

Related publication:

UN-Habitat Lebanon (forthcoming) *Saida City Profile*, Beirut: UN-Habitat Lebanon.

[ii] The city profile is a geographical, statistical and multisectoral description and analysis of an urban area, where the boundary is defined by the continuously built-up area. Its purpose is to inform the urban crisis response, generate a national urban database, lead to a city strategy, and inform strategic project identification.

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

BT	*Baccalauréat Technique* [Technical Baccalaureate]
CDR	Council for Development and Reconstruction [in Lebanon]
CAS	Central Administration of Statistics [of Lebanon]
DPNA	Development for People and Nature Association
F	Female(s)
FGD	Focus group discussion
GIS	Geographic information system
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HFSHD	Hariri Foundation for Sustainable Human Development
HH	Household
IMAM	Integrated management of acute malnutrition
(I)NGO	(International) Non-governmental organization
IRL	Islamic Relief Lebanon
ISF	[Lebanese] Internal Security Forces
IYCF	Infant and young child feeding
KII	Key informant interview
LBP[iii]	Lebanese Pound(s)
LCRP	Lebanon Crisis Response Plan
Leb	Lebanese
LPDC	Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee
LT	*Licence Technique* [Technical Diploma]
M	Male(s)
MEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education [of Lebanon]
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health [of Lebanon]
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs [of Lebanon]
MRR	Maps of Risks and Resources
No.	Number
Non-Leb	Non-Lebanese
NTCC	New Trading and Contracting Co.
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PHC	Primary healthcare
PHCC	Primary Healthcare Centre
PRL	Palestine refugees in Lebanon
PRS	Palestine refugees from Syria
SDC	Social Development Centre
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
Syr	Syrian(s)
TS	*[Diplôme de] Technicien Supérieur* [Higher Technician Certificate]
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UoM	Union of municipalities
USD	United States Dollar(s)
WaSH	Water, sanitation and hygiene

[iii] At the time of data collection and writing, LBP 1,500 was equivalent to USD 1.

GLOSSARY

Cadastre
In Lebanon (and elsewhere), land registration, real estate rights and related information are ordered by territorial units, known as cadastres. A cadastre corresponds to a municipality. Alternatively, it may comprise multiple municipalities or indeed make up only a part of one municipality. The cadastral framework is important for the current purpose because certain demographic data are available at this level.

Caregiver
For the purposes of the neighbourhood profiling (particularly as part of the focus group discussions), caregivers are females who provide care or raise a child, including mothers, stepmothers, grandmothers or any other female.

Governorate (*Mohafazah*)
An administrative division in Lebanon that is divided into districts (*qada*'). The words "*Mohafazah*" and "Governorate" are interchangeable.

Maps of Risks and Resources (MRR)
The MRR is a participatory conflict-sensitive methodology, which engages the Lebanese municipalities and communities in a development dialogue. It is used to help formulate projects of the Lebanon Host Communities Support Project (LHSP). The LHSP is jointly implemented by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as part of the national strategy in response to the impact of the Syrian crisis on Lebanon's local communities (MoSA and UNDP, 2018).

Mukhtar
The representative of the smallest state body at the local level in Lebanon. The latter can have several *mukhtar*s, according to its population. As an administrative officer, the *mukhtar* is responsible for some of the official functions established among the people of his/her community, such as registration for national registers, births, deaths and marriages.

Primary Healthcare Centre (PHCC)
In Lebanon, primary healthcare (PHC) is available to vulnerable Lebanese as well as displaced Syrians, whether registered as refugees with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) or not, through various PHC facilities. These include the network of 208 Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCCs) of the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), and an estimated 1,011 other PHC facilities, referred to as "dispensaries", most of which are clinics run by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). PHCCs offer a relatively comprehensive package of PHC services, while the dispensaries typically provide more limited support. The Social Development Centres (SDCs), which are affiliated to MoSA, also provide limited healthcare services, in addition to social services (See definition below). In a considerable number of these facilities, routine vaccination, medications for acute and chronic illnesses, as well as reproductive health products are available free of charge. These are supplied through MoPH, with the support of partners, to address increased needs at the PHC level (Government of Lebanon and the United Nations, 2018a).

Social Development Centre (SDC)
Social Development Centres (SDCs), affiliated to MoSA, provide comprehensive services for the benefit and development of local communities. They offer social services and limited PHC services, catering to beneficiaries irrespective of age, gender and nationality. SDCs are considered as key executive instruments to achieve the decentralized development strategy adopted by MoSA. Some of the mandates of SDCs defined by law include: planning for development, optimizing local resources (including human resources), undertaking field assessments, developing local action plans, studying development projects that fall under SDCs' geographical scope of work, as well as coordinating with public and private bodies. According to the *Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017-2020* (Government of Lebanon and the United Nations, 2018a), 220 SDCs serve as the primary link between the government and the vulnerable population. For instance, in 2009, SDCs delivered social services to almost 61,619 beneficiaries, health services to 309,164 beneficiaries, training services to 6,894 beneficiaries, education services (including nursing, volunteer work, foreign language, programmes against illiteracy, courses for school dropouts) to 16,486 beneficiaries all over the country (MoSA, 2011).

Souk
Arabic word for market.

UNRWA (Palestinian) camp
The Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon have their own governance systems, mainly comprising popular committees, local committees and political factions. The camp management system involves local and international organizations, which provide key services. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) is the main provider of services in Lebanon's official camps.

SCOPE

Neighbourhood profiles are reports on 28 disadvantaged neighbourhoods in Lebanon (**Figure iv** and **Table ii**) containing original spatialized data and analysis, generated within an area-based framework, and synthesized to respond to the evidence needs of sector specialists, multisector practitioners as well as local authorities. Data is gathered participatively through field and household surveys, key informant interviews and focus group discussions.

The overall data findings are prefaced by a contextualization that covers the neighbourhood's history, main governance features, and social stability. Household surveys (on a representative sample basis for the Lebanese and non-Lebanese populations), focus group discussions, and key informant interviews are conducted to yield insights into health, education, child protection, youth, livelihoods, housing, and water and sanitation practices. Profiles also offer comprehensive primary information on buildings, basic urban services and open spaces, as well as a comprehensive stratified population count. A representative sampling framework for data collection on enterprises is applied to generate local economy data.

Profiles are in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF) for Lebanon 2017-2020, and the *Lebanon Crisis Response Plan [LCRP] 2017-2020 (2019 Update)* (Government of Lebanon and the United Nations, 2019).

METHODOLOGY

The current UN-Habitat and UNICEF neighbourhood profiling approach comprises two steps. The first (Phase 1) involves the national selection and geographical delimitation of areas to be profiled. The second (Phases 2.1 to 2.4) involves neighbourhood data gathering, data analysis and validation/ dissemination.

PHASE 1: AREA IDENTIFICATION, RANKING & NEIGHBOURHOOD BOUNDARY DRAWING

For each of the 26 districts in Lebanon, a workshop was held with stakeholders[iv] selected for their district-wide knowledge. Stakeholders were asked to identify disadvantaged areas in their district based on set criteria.[v] Areas thus identified were then scored and ranked within each district by the same stakeholders in terms of perceived relative disadvantage, using a scale of 1 (least vulnerable) to 3 (most vulnerable). Subsequently, this average score was coupled with the respective Multi-section Vulnerability Index (MsVI)[vi] score of an area's cadastre. Merging these two scores gave a national composite scoring and disadvantaged area ranking list. The areas were then categorized into five quintiles based on their vulnerability level.

Overall, 498 disadvantaged areas were identified and ranked nationally. This list was verified (through majority-based approval) with a second, different group of district-level stakeholders[vii] in a further workshop,[viii] convened at the subregional level (Beirut and Mount Lebanon, North, Bekaa and South).

Finally, for a selection of top-ranking identified disadvantaged areas, neighbourhood boundaries were mapped[ix] in the field. For those neighbourhoods delimited thus, some were pragmatically excluded from the list of those to be profiled. Exclusion was based on the following criteria: access and security difficulties; tented residential fabric; and low resident population (under 200 residential units observed in the field).

PHASE 2: PROFILE PRODUCTION

PHASE 2.1: FIELD PREPARATION

The preparatory phase comprises the active involvement of local stakeholders, including local authorities, community representatives, (international) non-governmental organizations ([I]NGOs) and universities.

2.1.1. Municipality

The municipality is actively involved from the outset in order to arrive at a municipality-endorsed neighbourhood profile. A letter of approval is signed by the relevant municipality to support engagement, and clearance is granted by relevant security authorities.

2.1.2. Community

The involvement of the community is critical to gaining access to the neighbourhood and facilitating the field data collection. Community mobilizers from the neighbourhood are identified with the help of local partner organizations and institutions to facilitate the field surveys.

2.1.3. (I)NGOs

Active (I)NGOs are a key source of information for identifying stakeholders and assisting in coordination issues. They are involved in neighbourhood profiles through their advice on ongoing activities as well as their field and desk support to data collection.

2.1.4. Universities

Partner universities are identified early in the process to support with data collection and to learn from the evidence-building exercise. Students from relevant educational backgrounds are trained on the data-collection tools, methodology as well as fieldwork ethics.

[iv] Stakeholders involved governmental representatives, including the *qaem maqam* (head of a district), head(s) of Union(s) of Municipalities of a district, and representative(s) of Social Development Centre(s) (SDC[s]); local stakeholders (civil society organizations and local non-governmental organizations); representatives of UNICEF zonal offices; and UN-Habitat area coordinators.

[v] Criteria were: (1) extreme poverty, (2) presence of refugee population, (3) existence of slums/substandard housing, (4) out-of-school/working children, (5) frequency of incidence of violence in the community, (6) overburdened public services, and (7) deficiencies in basic urban services.

[vi] Developed by UNICEF Lebanon (in 2017) as a child-focus vulnerability index.

[vii] Stakeholders included representatives from Ministry of Social Affairs SDCs, Water Establishment, education regional office, district physician, and sector leads (in their capacities as local experts rather than as sector heads).

[viii] Each workshop grouped six-seven districts together.

[ix] Neighbourhood boundary drawing was a participative field exercise involving consulting the municipality, observing natural/built geography and socioeconomic functionalities, and interviewing key informants to delimit the geography of their place-based identity and sense of ownership relative to a named neighbourhood.

PHASE 2.2: DATA COLLECTION

Neighbourhood profiling involves a mixed-methods approach. Primary quantitative and qualitative data is gathered using systematic questionnaires and geographic information system (GIS)-based mapping. Data collection consists of conducting field surveys, household (HH) surveys, a series of focus group discussions (FGDs), and key informant interviews (KIIs). Information is collected not only from Lebanese but also non-Lebanese residents of the neighbourhood, including (displaced) Syrians, Palestine refugees in Lebanon (PRL), Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS), and other non-Lebanese, if any. Throughout the data collection phase, a participatory approach is adopted that engages local partners and other stakeholders. Respondents are assured of confidentiality in all cases. Secondary quantitative and qualitative data is captured to contextualize and complement the primary data findings.

2.2.1. Field Surveys

Based on visual inspection that is guided by structured questionnaires, the field survey involves a comprehensive population count by residential unit[x] stratified by nationality and age; assessments of building conditions (See **Buildings chapter**, p. 56) and basic urban services (water and sanitation, solid waste management, electricity and mobility); and the documenting of open spaces. The field survey for Old Saida neighbourhood took place in April 2017 and 364 clusters of buildings were surveyed (See "Methodological Caveats" section, p. 8, no. 8).

Enterprises are surveyed comprehensively if there are under 400 in the neighbourhood, and on a representative sample basis stratified by type and distributed spatially if there are over 400, as in Old Saida, where a sample of 463 enterprises was surveyed in October 2017.

2.2.2. Household (HH) Survey

HH surveys are conducted in Arabic for a representative sample of the comprehensive population count, proportionally stratified by nationality (Lebanese and non-Lebanese). The HH survey questionnaire is the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) used in the UNICEF Lebanon baseline survey (2016), with some modifications made in order to meet the objectives of the current profiling exercise. It is conducted with heads of households,[xi] and covers a household's characteristics, members, education level and livelihoods; housing and land property issues; displacement; child health, labour and discipline; water and sanitation practices; and accessibility to subsidized education and health services as well as SDCs.

The sampling design[xii] consists of a two-stage random sample. Separate sampling frames are used for Lebanese and non-Lebanese. The sample size for non-Lebanese is calculated using the same formula, but by applying a finite population correction factor that accounts for the smaller population size of non-Lebanese within the area. Considering a projected non-response rate of 20 percent, the sample needed for the Lebanese households in Old Saida neighbourhood was 630 and for the non-Lebanese ones 640. Out of the total sample size, 543 Lebanese and 488 non-Lebanese households were reached.

2.2.3. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

KIIs are conducted (in Arabic) one-to-one with main stakeholders living in and/or linked to the area of study who have first-hand knowledge of the location. KIIs are used to collect in-depth information, including opinion from lay experts about the nature and dynamics of community life. Confidentiality is assured throughout the interviews. KII respondents typically include decentralized government stakeholders, social service actors (education, health, SDCs) and key industries operating in the local economy. The aforementioned KIIs in Old Saida neighbourhood took place in October and November, September and October 2017, respectively.

2.2.4. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

FGDs are held to gather qualitative data that draws upon attitudes, feelings, beliefs, experiences and reactions of a neighbourhood's inhabitants. A total of 16 FGDs are conducted in Arabic with Lebanese and non-Lebanese; female and male; child, youth and adult participants. In addition, FGDs are held with Lebanese and non-Lebanese caregivers, parents of children with disabilities, and elderly people. FGDs in Old Saida neighbourhood took place in September 2017.

PHASE 2.3: DATA ANALYSIS

Data analysis is structured around 13 profile content sections: context; governance; population; safety & security; health; education; child protection; youth; local economy and livelihoods; buildings; water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH); electricity; and access and open spaces.

Data is uploaded into a geodatabase that is used to store georeferenced information, which is then used to create maps and analyse spatial information for the neighbourhood. Data from all mapped, quantitative and qualitative sources is analysed holistically to ensure data integration across all sectors.

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[x] A residential unit is a self-contained space used for a residential activity by one or more persons and household(s). It could be an apartment, rooftop add-on, studio, workshop, basement, etc.

[xi] Mostly mothers.

[xii] The sample size was calculated using a 95 percent level of confidence (Z=1.96), a conservative prevalence (p=0.5), an anticipated sampling error (Err=0.2), a proportion of the total population under 5 (C=6 percent), and an estimated average household size (HH=4.5), while accounting for a 20 percent non-response rate.

Analysis for each sector draws on the following data collection methods:

Sector/Chapter	Field survey	KIIs	FGDs	HH survey	Literature review
Context	✓				✓
Governance		✓			✓
Population	✓			✓	
Safety & Security	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Health	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Education	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Child Protection	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Youth			✓	✓	
Local Economy & Livelihoods	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Buildings	✓			✓	
WaSH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Electricity	✓	✓			
Access & Open Spaces	✓	✓	✓		

Table i Data analysis scheme across data collection methods

PHASE 2.4: VALIDATION & DISSEMINATION

Sector leads validate reported activities feeding into the "mapping of stakeholders" (**Appendix 2**). Data and analysis are validated with a range of local actors. The input of municipalities into the neighbourhood selection and boundary drawing, along with any follow-up supporting actions at the desk review or field stages, is reflected in the profile for active dissemination to the municipality. The municipality is typically engaged in the dissemination effort, through the hosting of a launch event with the technical assistance of UN-Habitat-UNICEF, for instance.

TERMINOLOGY

• **Children, youth, adults and elderly (age groups)**: In this neighbourhood profile, for general analysis and HH survey-related data, the following age groups have been used: children (0-14), youth (15-24), adults (25-64) and elderly (65 and above). For analysis of particular indicators (child labour, child marriage, primary and secondary school attendance, etc.) and data based on other sources (comprehensive population count by residential unit, survey of enterprises, etc.), other age-group divisions have been used, specified in their respective sections, as per MICS indicators (**Appendix 1**).

• **Displaced Syrians and PRS**: As mentioned in the *LCRP 2017-2020 (2019 Update)*, the United Nations:

> "...characterizes the flight of civilians from Syria [since the onset of the crisis in the country] as a refugee movement, and considers that these Syrians are seeking international protection and are likely to meet the refugee definition. The Government of Lebanon considers that it is being subject to a situation of mass influx. It refers to individuals who fled from Syria into its territory after March 2011 as temporarily displaced individuals, and reserves its sovereign right to determine their status according to Lebanese laws and regulations" (Government of Lebanon and the United Nations, 2019, p. 4).

In this neighbourhood profile, the term "displaced Syrians" is used to refer to Syrian nationals who have fled from Syria into Lebanon since March 2011, excluding PRS and Lebanese returnees. The abbreviation "Syr" is used in this study to denote Syrians, whether displaced or migrants (for economic or other reasons).

METHODOLOGICAL CAVEATS

1. Neighbourhood profiles contain data gathered for the territory within the neighbourhood boundaries only. It is strongly recommended that any actions based on this profile are undertaken with awareness of the wider context of which this neighbourhood is a part, and the spatial relationships and functional linkages that background implies.

2. The first run of a neighbourhood profile offers but a snapshot in time and, until or if further profiles are undertaken for the same territory, trends cannot be reliably identified.

3. Given the absence of an accurate line listing of all households, enumerators spin a pen as a starting point, which can be subject to biases. However, the sampled area is relatively small in size; this helps limit discrepancies.

4. The HH survey and FGDs are conducted with a sample of non-Lebanese residents, who are referred to as such. In some neighbourhoods, it happens that the majority of non-Lebanese belong to one nationality. However, the comprehensive population count by residential unit collects data on building inhabitants by nationality cohort. Hence, there is an interplay in the use of the term "non-Lebanese" and a specific nationality in the report writing.

5. It is not known whether residents surveyed for the comprehensive population count (by residential unit) have more than one nationality.

6. Neighbourhood profile resident counts currently do not distinguish between refugees and economic migrants, noting that these categories are not mutually exclusive or may be mixed even at the level of one household.

7. Assessments of buildings are undertaken visually by trained field staff and offer a guide to building quality, including structural quality. Acquired data suggesting structural precariousness is fast-tracked to the competent bodies

as soon as possible[xiii] (**Appendix 7**) ahead of full profile publication. The neighbourhood profile data on buildings cannot be treated as a final definitive technical guide to risk. Detailed technical structural assessments may be required to inform some types of action.

8. Individual building footprints were not possible to draw in Old Saida because many buildings are joined together. Thus, a cluster-based assessment of buildings was undertaken.

9. HH survey, KII and FGD results and inputs are translated from the source language by a native bilingual. Every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the translation.

10. Population data in the Population chapter is based on the field survey (comprehensive population count by residential unit), while population data related to age groups in the Child Protection and Youth chapters is based on the HH survey (information on HH members). Hence, there is a minor discrepancy in the age-group figures between the Population chapter and Child Protection and Youth chapters.

11. There is a difference in the way rounding is done between HH and field survey data. Most HH survey data is rounded to the nearest tenth in the following chapters/sections: Safety and Security (Community Relationships and Disputes); Health; Education; Child Protection; Youth; Livelihoods; Buildings (Housing, Land and Property Issues); and WaSH (Water and Sanitation at the Household Level). Most field survey data are rounded to the nearest whole number in the following chapters: Population; Local Economy; Buildings; WaSH; Electricity; and Access and Open Spaces.

12. Among the total number of building clusters in the neighbourhood, not all clusters were accessible or evaluated for all the questionnaire/assessment items. Hence, percentages pertaining to conditions of building clusters or their connections to infrastructure networks (i.e. domestic water, stormwater, wastewater, public and/or private electricity, telecom) relate to the collected data only.

13. Any totals that do not add up to 100 percent in the report can be due to lack of a response, totalling of rounded numbers, fractions of percentages related to other unmentioned categories, or other data gaps.

14. National and governorate indicators (**Appendix 1**) are derived from the UNICEF 2016 baseline survey, where a HH survey (based on the MICS) was conducted at national and governorate levels for Lebanese and non-Lebanese (proportionally stratified by nationality). With some modifications made in order to meet the objectives of the current profiling exercise, the HH survey was replicated at the neighbourhood level for representative samples of Lebanese and non-Lebanese (the latter not further stratified by nationality). Given that the majority of non-Lebanese are PRL in Old Saida, comparison is made in different profile sections between neighbourhood findings for non-Lebanese (without further specifying their nationality) with national and South Governorate indicators pertaining only to PRL.

15. The mapping of features related to basic urban services in the WaSH and Electricity chapters is indicative of their approximate location (based on observation by field enumerators) and has not been accurately georeferenced.

[xiii] Red Flag Reports are designed to fast-track the release of field assessment data that indicates time-sensitive, acute and/or potentially life-threatening situations relevant to one or more sectors and/or local authorities. They can be channelled through established United Nations sectoral rapid referral systems to the relevant competent body mandated to respond.

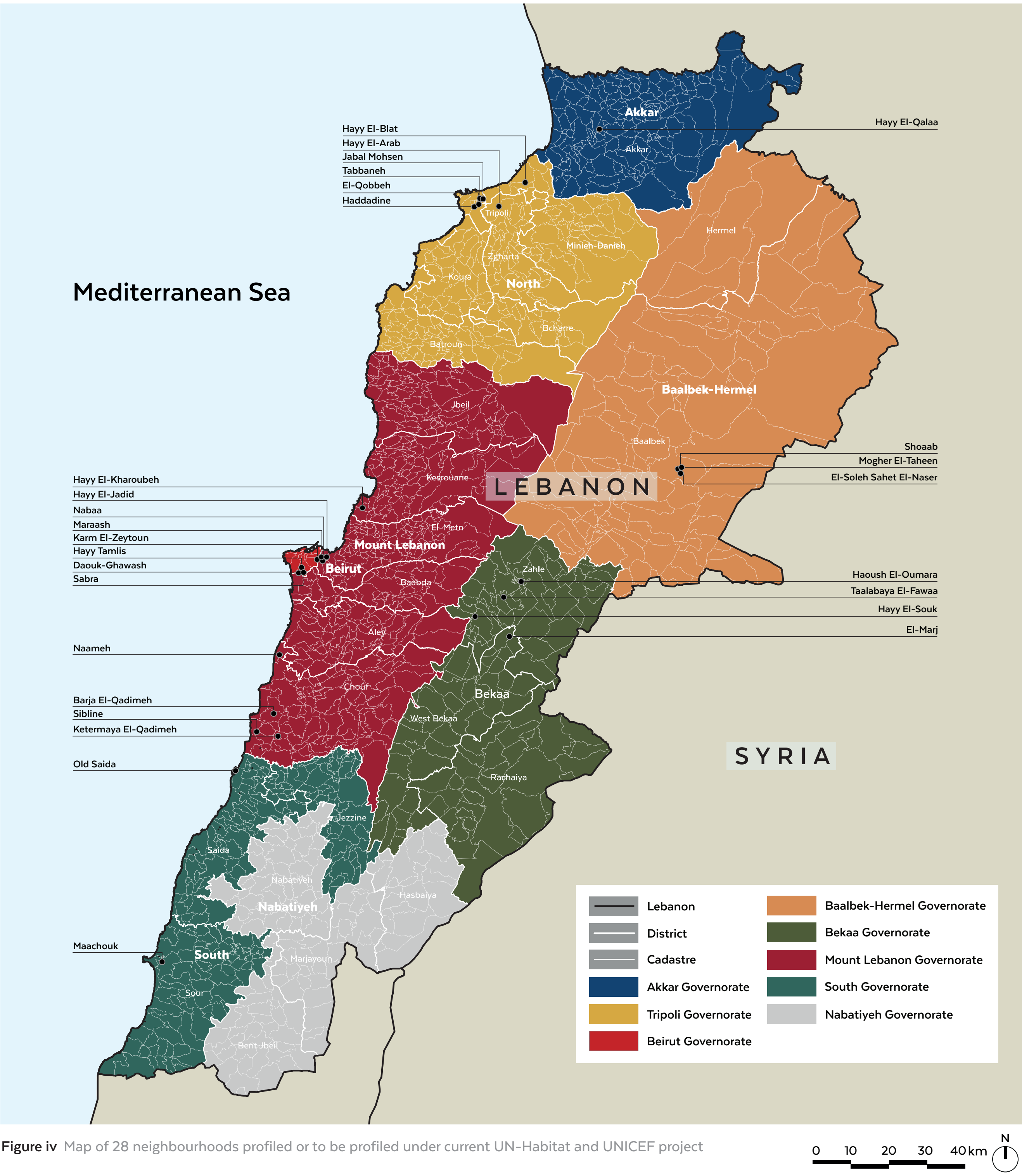


Figure iv Map of 28 neighbourhoods profiled or to be profiled under current UN-Habitat and UNICEF project

Neighbourhood	Municipality	District
Akkar Governorate		
Hayy El-Qalaa	Halba	Akkar
North Governorate		
El-Qobbeh*	Tripoli	Tripoli
Haddadine	Tripoli	Tripoli
Hayy El-Arab	Haret El-Fouwar	Zgharta
Hayy El-Blat	El-Minié-Nabi Youchaa	Minieh-Danieh
Jabal Mohsen*	Tripoli	Tripoli
Tabbaneh*	Tripoli	Tripoli
Beirut Governorate		
Daouk-Ghawash	Beirut	Beirut
Hayy Tamlis	Beirut	Beirut
Karm El-Zeytoun	Beirut	Beirut
Sabra	Beirut	Beirut
Baalbek-Hermel Governorate		
El-Soleh Sahet El-Naser	Baalbek	Baalbek
Mogher El-Taheen	Baalbek	Baalbek
Shoaab	Baalbek	Baalbek
Bekaa Governorate		
El-Marj	El-Marj	West Bekaa
Haoush El-Oumara	Zahle Maalaqa	Zahle
Hayy El-Souk	Qabb Elias	Zahle
Taalabaya El-Fawaa	Taalabaya	Zahle
Mount Lebanon Governorate		
Barja El-Qadimeh	Barja	Chouf
Hayy El-Jadid	Sin El-Fil	El-Metn
Hayy El-Kharoubeh	Zouk Mikael	Kesrouane
Ketermaya El-Qadimeh	Ketermaya	Chouf
Maraash	Bourj Hammoud	El-Metn
Naameh	Naameh Haret El-Naameh	Chouf
Nabaa	Bourj Hammoud	El-Metn
Sibline	Sibline	Chouf
South Governorate		
Maachouk	Sour (Tyre)	Sour
Old Saida*	Saida	Saida

* Profiles published in print format. The remaining profiles will be published in electronic format as part of an online portal for neighbourhood profiles (see p. 1).

Table ii List of 28 neighbourhoods profiled or to be profiled under current UN-Habitat and UNICEF project by governorate, district and municipality



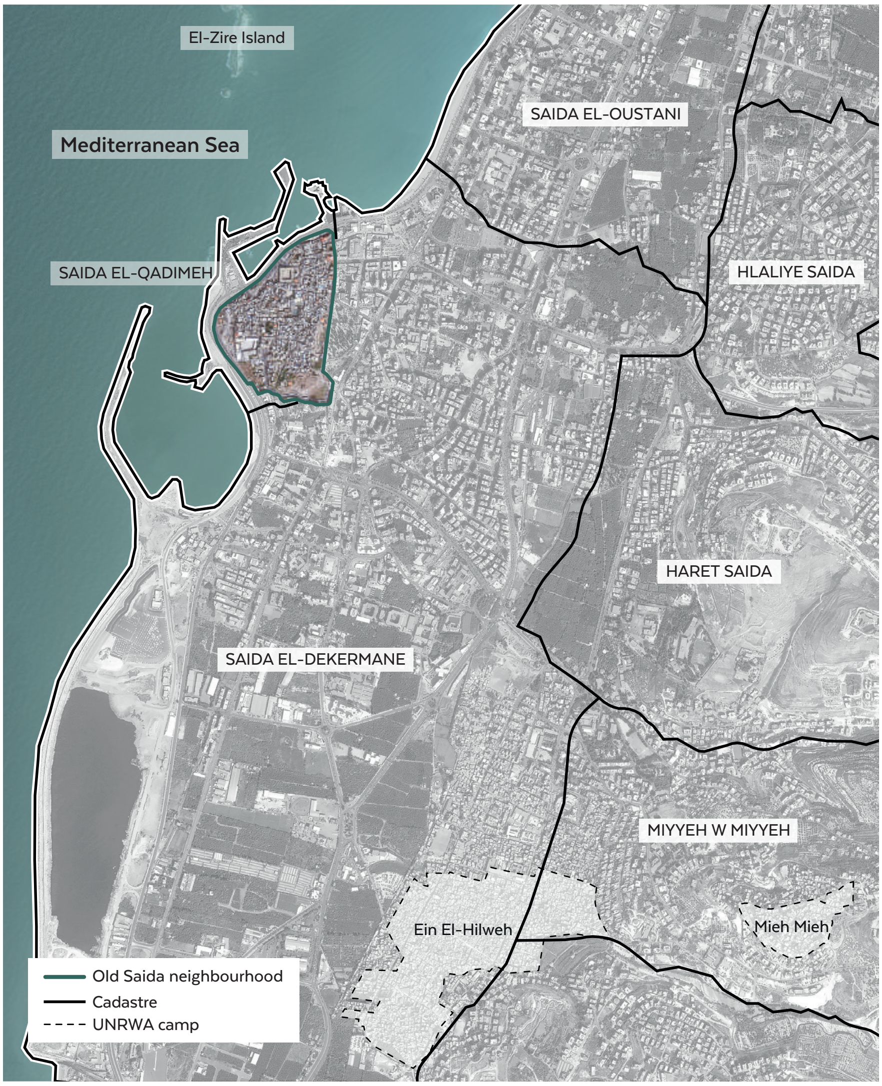
INTRODUCTION

CONTEXT

GENERAL OVERVIEW

Old Saida neighbourhood (informally referred to by residents as "El-Balad" or "Saida El-Qadimeh") is located on the Mediterranean shore in the South Governorate of Lebanon, in the western part of Saida City (also known as Sidon), the country's third-largest city (**Figures i, ii and iii, p. iii; Figure 1**). The 0.18 km^2 neighbourhood stretches over the cadastre of Saida El-Qadimeh, covering around 58.1 percent of the 0.31 km^2 cadastral area. Saida El-Qadimeh cadastre is identified as one of the 251 most vulnerable cadastres in the country, according to a vulnerability map published by the Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon (2015). The neighbourhood covers around 1.1 percent of the 17.1 km^2 Saida City (continuously built-up area) (UN-Habitat Lebanon, forthcoming), and it is its historic core. To its east, Old Saida is bordered by the El-Shakriyeh main commercial street, which detaches the neighbourhood from its surroundings and acts as the first pedestrian and vehicular entry point to the neighbourhood from the seaside Rafic El-Hariri Street (**Figure 48**). The northern tip of the street comprises several enterprises and touristic sites, facing the seaport and the Sea Citadel (**Figures 3** and **4**).

Old Saida has several historic and religious sites, most of which function as touristic destinations (**Figure 3**). The physical fabric of Old Saida dates mainly to the 400 years of Ottoman rule (1516-1918), including some structures attributed to Emir of Mount Lebanon Fakhreddine II in the 17th Century, such as the well-preserved limestone Khan[1] El-Franj (French Caravanserai), built in 1612 (Al-Hagla, 2010, pp. 234-248). In addition, the maze of narrow streets and the patterns and vestiges of the Islamic Era (637-1110) are still visible in today's urban fabric. Most pathways in Old Saida are pedestrian only. The majority of alleyways are covered with vaults. Vocations that were historically widely practised can still be traced back to the names of some of the neighbourhood's 10 quarters, such as Souk El-Najjarine (carpenters) and Souk El-Sagha (goldsmiths) (Council for Development and Reconstruction, 2001, p. 218) (See **Local Economy & Livelihoods chapter**).



Source: WGS84, 2016 (35.367; 33.567)

Figure 1 Old Saida neighbourhood in the context of Saida City

During the French Mandate for Syria and Lebanon (1923-1946), Saida City—the capital of the South Lebanon Governorate at the time—underwent economic revival. This was mainly due to the construction of the Haifa-Beirut-Tripoli railway route in 1942, connecting Saida with other cities in Lebanon as well as Palestine (Hughes, 1981). In 1943, Riad El-Solh Street was built along the borders of Old Saida. Subsequently, all administrative functions relocated from Old Saida to this street. This contributed to demographic changes in the city, mainly in the form of the bourgeoisie's relocation away from the historic core (Council for Development and Reconstruction, 2001, p. 216). In addition, the construction of some boulevards outside of the historic core during and following the French Mandate contributed to the movement of most educational, administrative, commercial and other key facilities from the Old City towards new adjacent neighbourhoods (Council for Development and Reconstruction, 2001, p. 216).

As a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, large numbers of Palestine refugees fled to Saida City, settling mostly in two camps, Ein El-Hilweh and Mieh Mieh—established to the southeast of Old Saida neighbourhood in 1948 and 1952, respectively[2]—as well as in the Old City (UN-Habitat Lebanon, forthcoming). Until today, a considerable number of Palestinians reside in Old Saida neighbourhood (See **Population chapter**).

[1] Arabic for inn accommodating travelling merchants.

[2] Ein El-Hilweh Camp was established by the International Committee of the Red Cross to accommodate refugees from northern Palestine. In 1952, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) began operations in the camp (UNRWA, 2019a). Two years later, Mieh Mieh Camp was established by UNRWA to the east of Ein El-Hilweh Camp (UNRWA, 2019b).

In 1956, an earthquake destroyed 700 apartments in the Old City, and heavily damaged others. Around 1,250 new apartments were later built outside of the old town for the victims by the National Authority for Reconstruction—which was established by the government in the mid-1950s and functioned until the late 1970s—contributing to the relocation of some inhabitants out of the historic core (UN-Habitat Lebanon, forthcoming; Council for Development and Reconstruction, 2001, p. 217).

During the 1982–1985 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, private buildings, public institutions and the waterfront facade of the Old City were demolished. Infrastructure (mainly water and electricity) became paralysed. Displaced people moved into empty structures in the Old City, which had already started gradually accommodating impoverished Lebanese and Palestinian households from the 1960s onward (UN-Habitat Lebanon, forthcoming).

After the outbreak of the war in Syria in 2011, displaced Syrians and Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) arrived in Saida City, concentrating mostly in the cadastres of Saida El-Qadimeh, Saida El-Dekermane and Miyyeh w Miyyeh (UN-Habitat Lebanon, forthcoming).

In the past two decades, several reconstruction and spatial development projects have been implemented in the city (See **Governance chapter**). Despite these projects, the maintenance of Old Saida's physical coherence and the sustainability of heritage authenticity remain important challenges (Al-Hagla, 2010, pp. 234-248).

In 2001, the construction of Jiyeh highway was completed; a part of the highway borders the north-western side of Old Saida neighbourhood, and it is known as Rafic El-Hariri Street (**Figure 4**). The highway and its continuation towards the south (which opened in 2010) increased the connectivity of Saida to Beirut as well as other southern areas. However, the construction of Rafic El-Hariri Street created a physical disconnection between the neighbourhood and the Mediterranean shore (Council for Development and Reconstruction, 2001, pp. 213-214 and pp. 216-217).

4000 BC
Oldest traces of civilization
Old Saida dates back to the beginning of 4000 B.C.

2500 BC-1516 A.D.
Influence of various civilizations
Old Saida was inhabited by many civilizations, including Phoenician, Persian, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Arab/Islamic, Crusader and Mamluk. Remnants of some of these civilizations are still visible in the neighbourhood, such as the Sea Citadel and the Castle of Saint Louis (both built by the crusaders). The historic core of contemporary Saida was mainly built during the Mamluk era (late 13th–early 16th centuries).

1516-1918
Ottoman Era
Most of the structures found in Old Saida date back to the Ottoman period. During this time, Saida was one of the primary ports servicing Damascus.

1923-1946
French Mandate
Saida became the capital of the South Lebanon Governorate. The construction of a railway route enhanced the city's connectivity to other regions. Administrative functions moved from Old Saida to the newly constructed Riad El-Solh Street along the borders of the old town.

1948-1954
Establishment of refugee camps and related demographic changes
The Ein El-Hilweh and Mieh Mieh camps were established to the southeast of Old Saida to accommodate refugees from northern Palestine. Refugees also settled in the Old City.

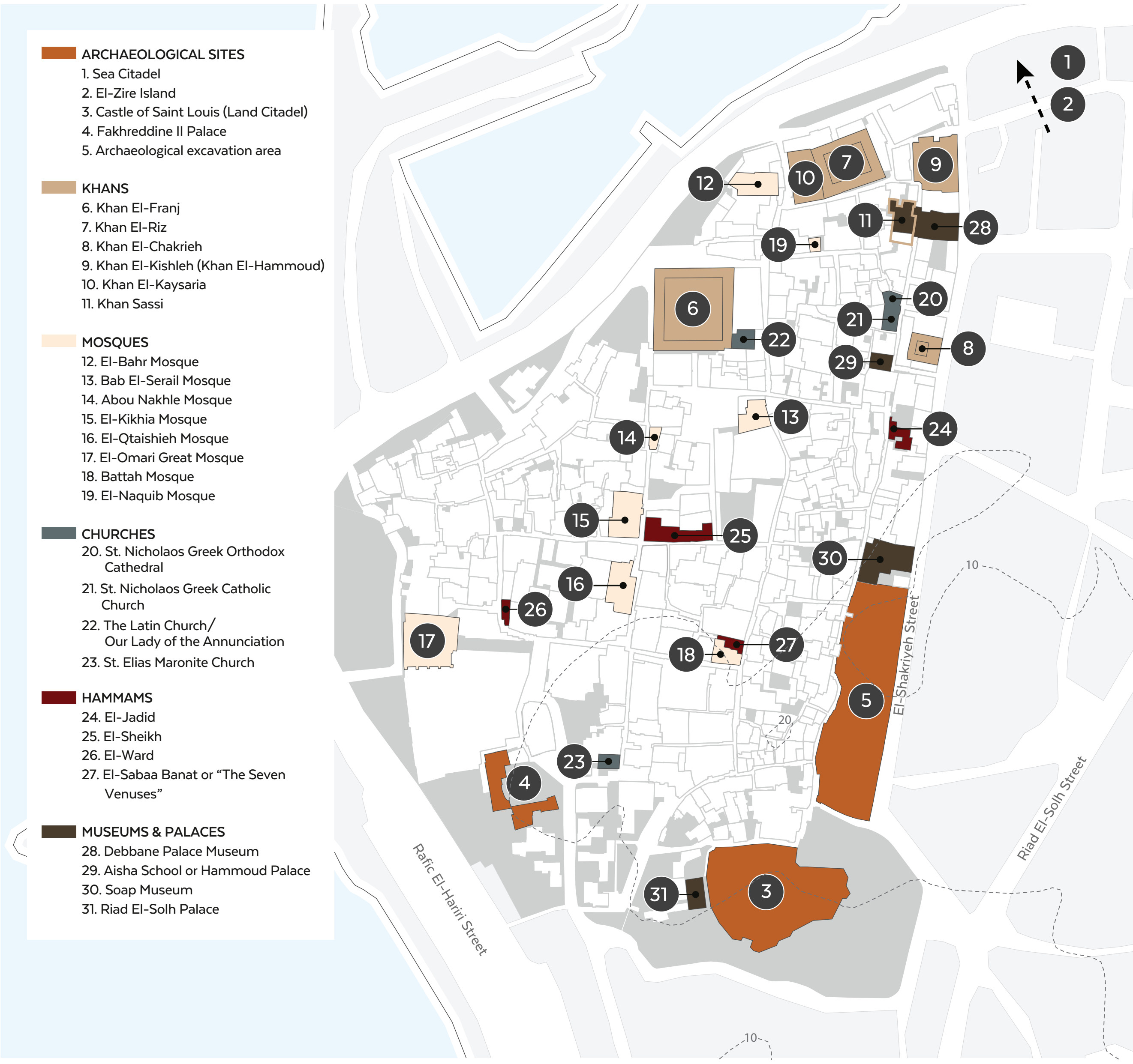
1956
Earthquake
Hundreds of apartments were destroyed or heavily damaged in the Old City. The construction of new apartments for the victims contributed to the relocation of some residents out of the historic core.

1982-1985
Israeli invasion of Lebanon
The invasion led to the demolition of many buildings and damages to infrastructure in the Old City, where empty structures accommodated many impoverished displaced people.

2011
Onset of the Syrian crisis and influx of the displaced into Lebanon
After the outbreak of the war in Syria, displaced Syrians and PRS arrived in Saida City.

Sources: Al-Hagla (2010, pp. 234-248); Council for Development and Reconstruction (2001, p. 216); Hughes (1981); UN-Habitat Lebanon (forthcoming); UNRWA (2019a; 2019b)

Figure 2 Timeline of events in Old Saida area



This map shows individual footprints of numbered buildings
Source: Adapted from Al-Harithy and Guadagnoli (2014, p. 3).

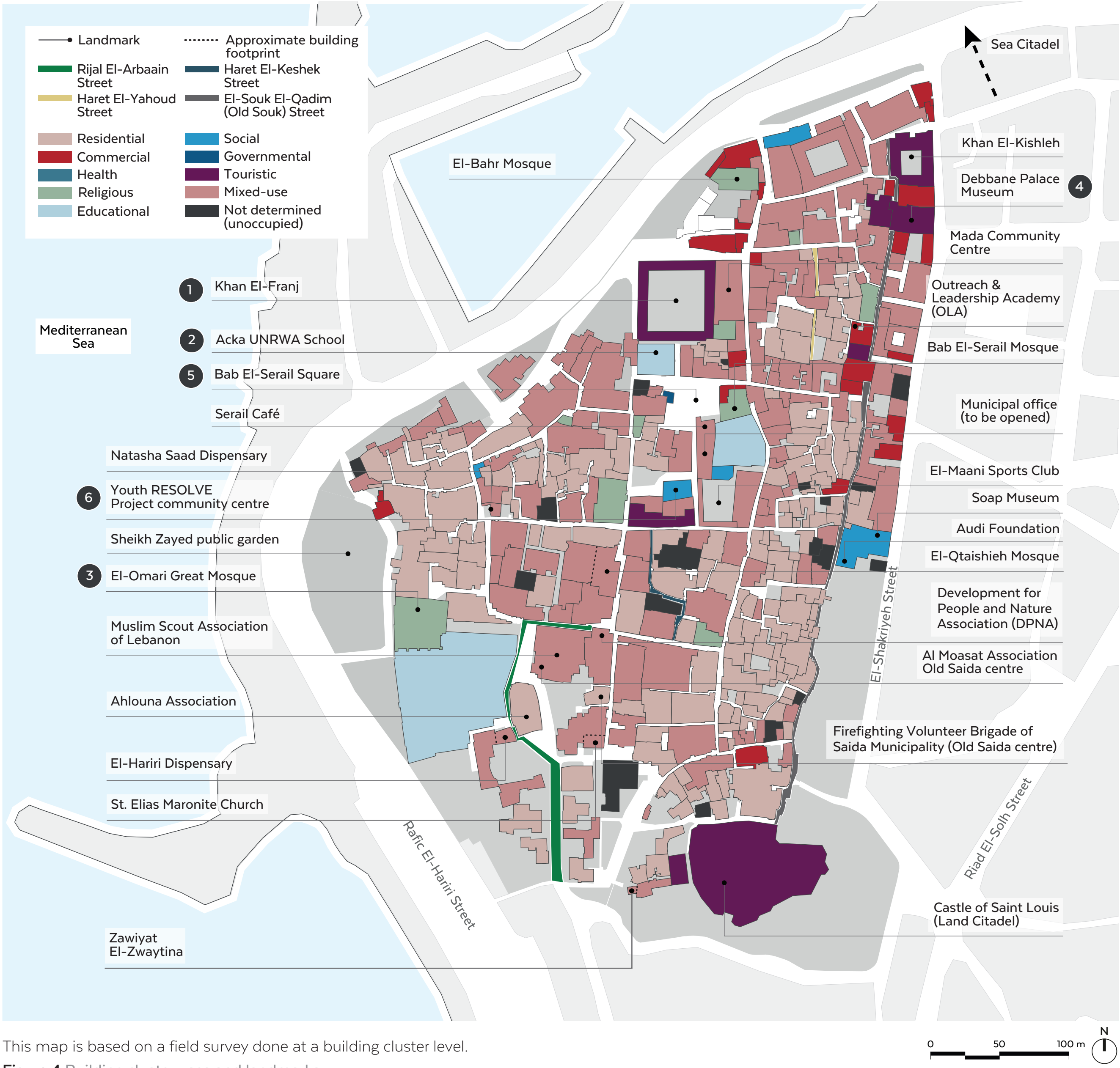
Figure 3 Historic, religious and touristic sites



Hammam El-Sheikh



El-Kikhia Mosque



This map is based on a field survey done at a building cluster level.

Figure 4 Building cluster uses and landmarks













Photos: © UN-Habitat (2017-2019)

GOVERNANCE

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Old Saida was included in the master plans of Saida City for the Cultural Heritage and Urban Development (CHUD) project launched in 2001 by the Lebanese Government and managed by the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR). The CHUD objective in Saida differed from other cities included in the project; it intended to promote local community development, in lieu of focusing on tourism-oriented projects (UN-Habitat Lebanon, forthcoming). More specifically, the projects implemented in Old Saida included the rehabilitation of Bab El-Serail Square and its surroundings, the rehabilitation and renewal of old pedestrian routes within Old Saida, the adaptive reuse of historic buildings, the conservation of the Saint Louis Castle and its surrounding areas, and the promotion of local food and drink industries (Al-Hagla, 2010, p. 237).

The National Physical Master Plan of the Lebanese Territory (NPMPLT), produced by CDR in 2004, contains strategic prescriptions for Saida. The city is mentioned in the NPMPLT as one of the most productive and important entities on the national level, having the largest agricultural area in the southern plain stretching until Naqoura, a city near Lebanon's southern border. The NPMPLT also identified touristic functions and commerce as Saida's assets for further development.

The Urban Sustainable Development Strategy (USUDS) for Saida Municipality was developed as part of a Euro-Mediterranean project, called MedCities, initiated by an international network of partner cities around the Mediterranean basin and implemented by Saida Municipality in partnership with Hariri Foundation for Sustainable Human Development (HFSHD). The 2011-2015 project's overall objective was to promote sustainable development and social cohesion in Mediterranean cities. Within the USUDS framework, strategic objectives and action plans were developed for Saida on themes including tourism and urban environmental management. One main challenge in Old Saida was to revive and rehabilitate existing elements from the ancient era and reshape public spaces (UN-Habitat Lebanon, forthcoming). More details about policies related to the city's spatial development can be found in *Saida City Profile* (UN-Habitat Lebanon, forthcoming).

The entire municipality of Saida was one of many vulnerable localities across the country analysed under the "Maps of Risks and Resources" (MRR) framework, developed by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2018).[3] For Old Saida, the study discerned urgency to intervene primarily in the environment and social stability sectors. More specifically, the MRR highlighted the area's available resources (e.g. environmental NGOs, cultural centres and tourists), problem causes (e.g. inadequate sewage system, absence of safe spaces and competition by foreign labour), problem implications (e.g. decline in economic activity, environmental and health damage) and possible interventions (e.g. improving the touristic sector, raising social awareness and promoting awareness on maritime tourism).

MUNICIPALITY

Old Saida neighbourhood falls within the jurisdiction of Saida Municipality, located in Saida District, which is a part of the South Lebanon Governorate (**Figures ii** and **iii**, p. **iii**). The municipality falls under the Union of Municipalities (UoM) of Saida El-Zahrani, which comprises 16 municipalities (UN-Habitat Lebanon, forthcoming). Saida Municipality faces different challenges in addressing gaps related to basic urban services. Like many Lebanese municipalities, this is likely due in part to a shortage in financial, technical and human resources. Therefore, several state and non-state actors take part in the neighbourhood's service provision.

Saida Municipality is assigned a broad set of duties, with several emerging committees (e.g. administrative, sports, environmental/beach). Moreover, one of the active committees working within the municipality is the Old Saida Committee, whose main responsibility is to coordinate with various stakeholders on and approve projects that are being planned in the neighbourhood. A key informant from the municipality reported that the committee faces financial and security challenges and mentioned that better outcomes could be achieved through collaboration with donors, security agencies and active community members.

The municipality plans to open an office near Bab El-Serail Square whose scope of work will focus on tourism in Old Saida (**Figure 4**). The office will be managed by municipal staff. The office was not open at the time of writing.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

There are 24 *mukhtar*s operating in Saida municipal area, 13 of whom are located within the neighbourhood's boundary. Out of the 13, five were interviewed for the purposes of this study. All interviewed *mukhtar*s in Old Saida are male and their duration of service in the area has ranged from 2 to 25 years. When asked about their cooperation with different state bodies, all *mukhtar*s stated that there are no specific challenges. However, two *mukhtar*s mentioned that the governor should enhance the cooperation between the municipality and the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities.

Even though the interviewed *mukhtar*s seem knowledgeable of the neighbourhood, there are great discrepancies between their estimations of its population, as well as between the figures mentioned by them and those revealed through neighbourhood profiling (See **Population chapter**).

Two Social Development Centres (SDCs) are located in close proximity to Old Saida's boundary (See **"SDCs" section** in Health chapter).

[3] See the Glossary for more details about the MRR.

MAPPING OF STAKEHOLDERS

A number of non-state actors contribute to service provision in the neighbourhood across sectors such as livelihoods, protection, shelter and social stability (**Appendix 2**). According to a key informant interview (KII) with a municipal representative, the municipality communicates regularly with (international) non-governmental organizations ([I]NGOs). Representatives of all 12 local NGOs that were interviewed as part of this study reported that they coordinate with the municipality, while some mentioned that they cooperate with other NGOs.

The active local NGOs whose representatives were interviewed are involved in the provision of diverse types of services:[4]

- Al Moasat Association is actively involved in several projects, such as vocational and gender-based violence training sessions and interventions in nurseries for children with special needs. The association also hosts the Al Moasat Old Saida centre, which provides health and other social services, as well as technical courses (**Figure 4**).

- Al Reaaya provides various services, mainly focusing on vocational training for women and youth, orphan sponsorship, psychosocial support for children, basic assistance and awareness sessions.

- Development for People and Nature Association (DPNA), which is funded by various international organizations, implements local development projects targeting various gender and age groups, including vocational training, rehabilitation of public spaces, and environmental awareness activities.

- El-Maani Sports Club organizes sports activities for children and youth in Saida (See **"Children & Youth" section** in Access & Open Spaces chapter).

- HFSHD has been implementing developmental projects in the Old City for 40 years. It focuses on rehabilitation of buildings, socioeconomic and touristic projects, educational centres, capacity-building and empowerment of children, youth, and women, as well as various cultural and touristic activities.

- Islamic Relief Lebanon (IRL) has an office in Old Saida and works on health; education; and water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) projects.

- Lajnat El-Aamal El-Madani works on shelter rehabilitation, education and capacity-building in addition to other services.

- Audi Foundation, which has been active in the area for around 20 years, focuses on the shelter sector through rehabilitation projects.

- Mohamad Zeidan Foundation is an NGO whose aim is development in Old Saida. Over the past several years, it has implemented several restoration projects in the Old City, targeting mainly elevations and at the time of writing also apartment interiors.

- NGOs Platform of Saida (Tajamoh), which brings together different (I)NGOs active in Saida, provides various services across nationality, gender and age groups, including vocational training, addiction treatment services, and disaster management and emergency, among others.

- Saida Observatory for Social Impact (SOSI) is a local NGO working on preserving the cultural heritage of Saida's historic district and enhancing its socioeconomic character. The services implemented in Old Saida include infrastructural upgrading and public space rehabilitation.[5]

- The Association of the Children's Library in Saida is an active local NGO in Old Saida and conducts various children-related activities.

In addition to the above NGOs, some other active organizations or initiatives in the area include the following:

- Chemonics, a private international development firm, whose Community Support Program aims to provide a part of Old Saida with a solar lighting system.

- Cesvi, an Italian humanitarian organization, that has recently started its work in Old Saida. At the time of writing, it is working on a project with Saida Municipality, which aims to install solar panels in the Old City in order to sustain its provision of lighting.

- Outreach and Leadership Academy (OLA), which aims to strengthen human development through building capacity, enhancing social peace and promoting economic opportunities. The academy was established as a result of a partnership between the Lebanese American University and HFSHD and funded by various national and international organizations.

- Saida Btaaref Tefruz (Saida Sorting) Initiative, which is a platform aimed at connecting local NGOs, the municipality



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[4] Only the main sectors these NGOs work in and a selection of their services or activities in Old Saida are mentioned here. For more information on stakeholders that have reported activities in the neighbourhood, see Appendix 2.

[5] Columbia Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation (GSAPP)—with the collaboration of SOSI—studied Saida's historic waterfront in order to propose a series of micro-level interventions as well as to develop a new macro-level urban framework for the Old City. The policy-based recommendations were presented to Saida Municipality for potential adoption and implementation. The recommendations included the design of a shading canopy for an emblematic stretch of the city sidewalk cafés by the sea. The design was adopted by the municipality and it is being developed and finalized for implementation at the time of writing.

and New Trading and Contracting Co. (NTCC) (See **"Solid Waste" section** in WaSH chapter) to develop a strategic plan for the area to do sorting from source.

The main challenge faced by the above-mentioned 12 interviewed local NGOs, as reported by their representatives, is dealing with certain social values and attitudes of some local community members (e.g. reluctance to promote female employment). However, they said that the community is being engaged through individual visits, meetings, official letters, activities and established centres in the area. Other major challenges reported by local NGO representatives are the poor economic situation affecting employment opportunities, lack of safe spaces, drug abuse, and preservation of heritage buildings.

Due to the substantial need for services, many INGOs operate within Old Saida. UNDP implements WaSH, shelter, electricity, livelihoods and social stability projects.[6] In 2018, IRL and Al Reaaya renovated an abandoned building in Old Saida, which was then furnished by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat),[7] turning it into a community centre that targets Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian beneficiaries. The centre, which is called Markaz Azm El-Shabab El-Ijtimaai (Youth RESOLVE Project) and opened in July 2018, is managed by IRL and Al Reaaya (**Figure 4**). Through the IRL's Youth RESOLVE Project, the centre provides various types of services (e.g. psychosocial, health, educational, recreational and training) to all community members, and especially women and children. UN-Habitat has also been actively involved in various other shelter, livelihoods, social stability, energy and protection projects.[8]

Other stakeholders in the neighbourhood are Tayyar Al-Mustaqbal (Future Movement), El-Tanzim El-Sha'abi El-Nasiri (Popular Nasserist Organization) and Al-Jama'a al-Islamiyya (Islamic Group), three political parties active in the area, the latter two of which were interviewed for this study. According to their interviewed representatives, community members unite when the matter at hand is in their shared interest (water and electricity provision, road network maintenance, etc.) and divide based on sectarian and political differences present in the country. The representatives mentioned that political parties that are active in the area cooperate with the municipality and the community on activities of public interest. The main challenges facing the neighbourhood, according to the interviewees, include the provision of basic services (e.g. water, sanitation and electricity) as well as economic and drug-related problems.

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[6] For example, UNDP renovated and opened in partnership with HFSHD Souk El-Tayeb "Tawlet Saida," which is a socioeconomic project that empowers and supports women in the Old City and promotes its cultural heritage.

[7] Funded by the European Union (Madad Trust Fund) and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, respectively.

[8] These include: 1) the Cultural Heritage Project; 2) infrastructural works as part of the Bahr El-Eid Revival Project; 3) upgrading and equipping the Bab El-Serail and Dahr El-Mir squares; 4) upgrading and equipping the firefighting building provided by the municipality; and 5) rehabilitation and upgrading of communal building spaces. The first three projects are ongoing at the time of writing, while the other two have been completed. (See Appendix 8 for information about the first project, and the Buildings, WaSH and Access & Open Spaces chapters for more details about some of the other projects.)

POPULATION

5,203

Total number of residents

49% Males | 51% Females

47.4% Leb — 3.9 people/residential unit

40.6% PRL — 4.1 people/residential unit

7.8% Syr — 5.2 people/residential unit

3.3% Others — 4.1 people/residential unit

PRS: 0.8% (3.4 people/residential unit)
Unreported: Five residents

1,121 Children (0-14)

1,128 Youth (15-24)

2,524 Adults (25-63)

423 Elderly (64 & above)

Unreported: Seven residents

Source: Comprehensive population count by residential unit (April 2017 field survey)

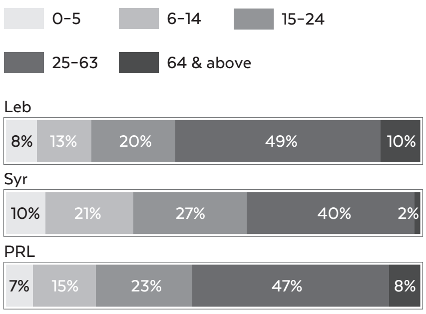


Figure 5 Age distribution by cohort (rounded to the nearest whole number)

POPULATION COUNT

For the Saida El-Qadimeh cadastre (0.31 km^2)—approximately 58 percent of which is covered by Old Saida neighbourhood (0.18 km^2) (**Figure 1**)—four out of the five interviewed *mukhtar*s reported population figures ranging from 600 to 4,000 Lebanese and an estimate of 50 to 1,000 Syrian residents.[9] They also mentioned that around 4,000 to 5,600 people are registered in a cadastre containing the neighbourhood, though registration does not reliably indicate de facto residence.[10] These figures, however, are anecdotal estimates of questionable accuracy.

The Old Saida residential survey (April 2017)[11] indicates an all-cohort resident count of 5,203. For the neighbourhood area of 0.18 km^2, this is equivalent to an arithmetic population density of 28,905 people per km^2.[12] While population density is neither wholly positive nor negative on its own, this density figure is a metric for understanding pressure on public social and basic urban services and infrastructure. The figure can be interpreted alongside occupancy per residential unit (See **"Population Distribution"** section in this chapter; **Figures 7** and **8**) and the proportion of overcrowding among households (See **"Housing Typology, Tenure & Crowdedness"** section in Buildings chapter).

Of the surveyed population, 2,465 people or 47.4 percent are Lebanese, while 52.5 percent (2,733 people) are non-Lebanese. In addition, there are five cases of unreported nationality. The Lebanese cohort is almost evenly split between females (1,268) and males (1,195),[13] a female-to-male ratio of 1.06.

Palestine refugees in Lebanon (PRL) constitute the largest non-Lebanese cohort in the neighbourhood—around 41 percent of the population.[14] In absolute terms, this translates into 2,112 people. In this cohort, the proportion of females is slightly higher than that of males (around 52 percent and 48 percent, respectively).

The neighbourhood also accommodates 404 Syrians (7.8 percent of the total population), 44 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) (0.8 percent of the total population) and 173 residents of other nationalities (3.3 percent of the total population) (**Appendix 3**).

Regarding age distribution,[15] children and youth (aged 0-24) amount to 2,249 (43.2 percent[16] of Old Saida's all-cohort population). Therein, the proportion of children and youth among Lebanese and PRL is quite similar (around 41 percent and around 45 percent are 24 years old or less, respectively) (**Figure 5; Table 1**). Focusing in on children, around 22 percent of the neighbourhood's all-cohort population are aged 0 to 14, which is lower than the national figure[17] of 32.6 percent (Government of Lebanon and the United Nations, 2018b). As for the working-age population, around 70 percent of Old Saida's residents fall within the 15-63 age bracket.[18] Elderly aged 64 and above account for around 8 percent of the overall population (423 people) (**Figure 6; Table 1**).

[9] A resident is "a person who lives somewhere permanently or on a long-term basis" (Oxford English Living Dictionaries, 2018).

[10] Lebanese nationals are allowed to vote in municipal or parliamentary elections only in the cadastral area where they are registered. It is very common for Lebanese to be registered in one cadastre but live in another.

[11] This was a field survey of residential units conducted for each building in the profiled neighbourhood area, as explained in the Methodology section (p. 6, 2.2.1).

[12] Compared to other profiled neighbourhoods in Tripoli, North Governorate, this figure is lower than that of Tabbaneh (48,688 people per km^2) and El-Qobbeh (39,906 people per km^2), but higher than that of Jabal Mohsen (21,982 people per km^2) (UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a; 2018b; 2018c).

[13] In the Lebanese cohort, two people have unreported age groups.

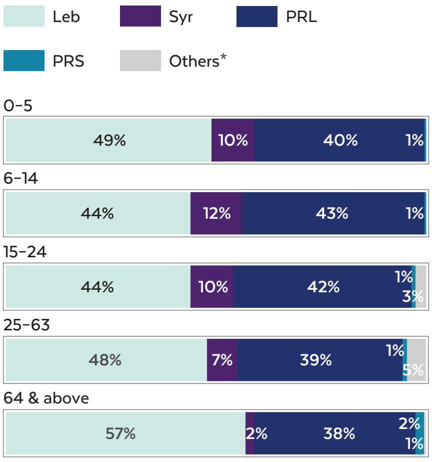
[14] See UNDP and UN-Habitat (2014); UNDP (2018); and Lebanese PalestInian Dialogue Committee (LPDC), Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) and Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) (2018).

[15] The methodology here assumes the following age groups: children (0-14), youth (15-24), adults (25-63) and elderly (64 and above).

[16] According to the household survey (conducted for representative samples of Lebanese and non-Lebanese populations), around 26.1 percent of all Lebanese and 29.4 percent of all non-Lebanese in Old Saida are children (0-14). Also, 15.4 percent of all Lebanese and 19.4 percent of all non-Lebanese are youth (15-24).

[17] Based on a national all-cohort population count of 5,844,529 (Government of Lebanon and the United Nations, 2018b).

[18] The working-age bracket adopted here varies marginally relative to that of the International Labour Organization and the Lebanese Labour Law, which specify 15-64 as working age.



* People of other nationalities.

Figure 6 Cohort distribution by age group (rounded to the nearest whole number)

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Residential occupancy at the building cluster level is shown in **Figure 7** to illustrate the distribution of the population across the neighbourhood. Generally, the population density gradient rises to the south.

Figure 8 shows the distribution of the population by number of residents per occupied unit, stratified by cohort. Most of the cohorts in Old Saida inhabit residential units with four to five residents per unit. The average number of occupants per residential unit is 3.9 among Lebanese; and higher among PRL and Syrians, at 4.1 and 5.2 per unit, respectively (**Figure 8**; **Appendix 3**). The latter figure is higher than the 2017 and 2018 national average Syrian refugee household size of 4.9 that is reported in the *Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon* (UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP, 2017; 2018), with the highest 2018 subnational average of 5.1 accruing to the South Governorate,[19] where Old Saida is located. However, differences in the definition of residential unit versus household constrain the value of such comparisons.[20]



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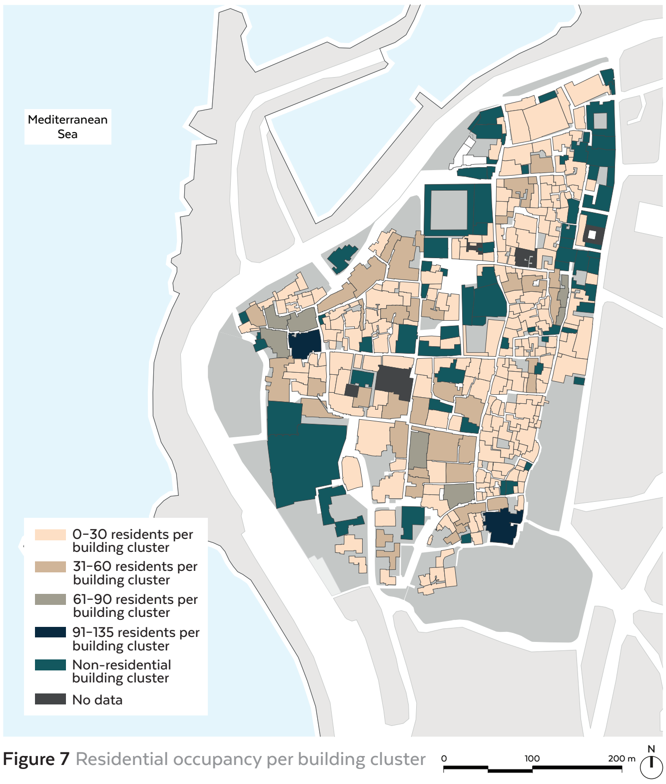


Figure 7 Residential occupancy per building cluster

[19] The same average (5.1) was also recorded in the Bekaa Governorate (UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP, 2018).

[20] A residential unit may hold one or more households.

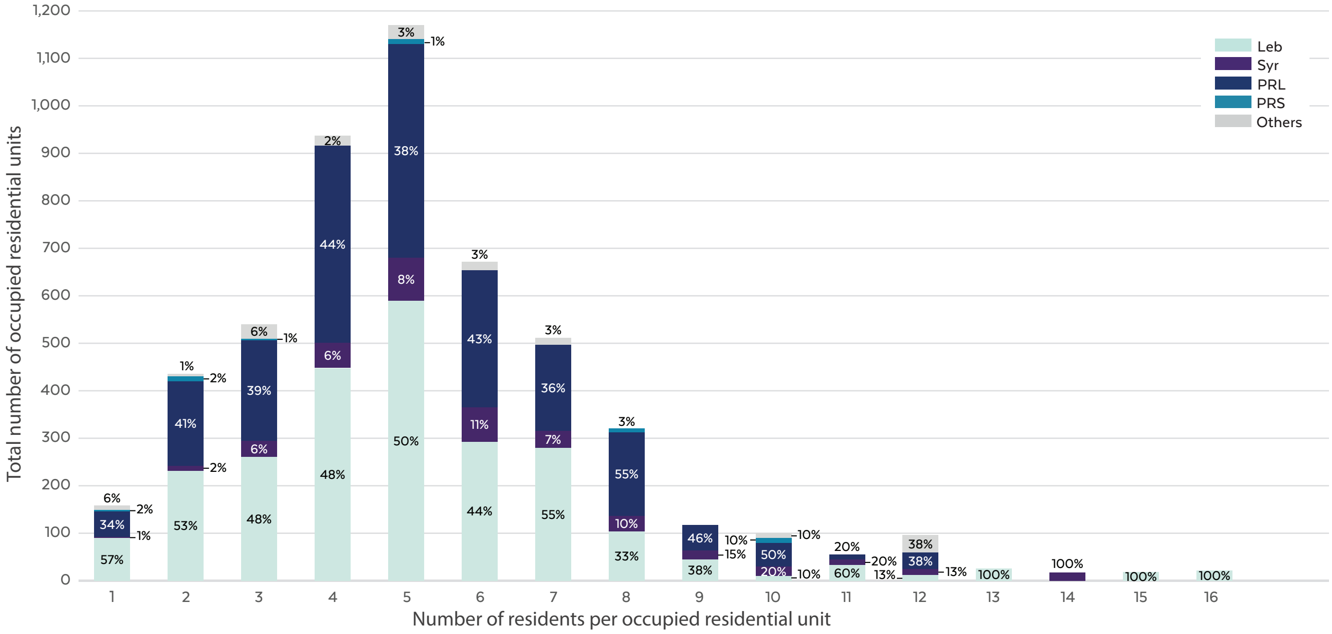


Figure 8 Population distribution by occupied residential unit (rounded to the nearest whole number)

	Children				Youth		Adults		Elderly		Subtotal		Total
	0-5		6-14		15-24		25-63		64 & above				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Leb	89	99	160	163	254	242	588	626	104	138	1,195	1,268	2,463
Syr	21	18	39	47	72	36	89	75	5	5	226	181	407
PRL	72	83	150	165	239	240	481	513	64	95	1,006	1,096	2,102
PRS	0	0	0	4	6	7	8	13	5	2	19	26	45
Others*	1	1	1	5	10	21	78	52	4	1	94	80	174
Unreported**	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	5
Total	184	203	350	384	582	546	1,244	1,280	182	241	2,542	2,654	5,203***

* People of other nationalities.
** Individuals of unreported nationality.
*** This total includes 7 individuals with unreported age groups.

Table 1 Population distribution by nationality cohort, age and gender

ARRIVAL OF NON-LEBANESE IN LEBANON

The October 2017 household survey[21] obtained data about the immigration of non-Lebanese[22] Old Saida households to Lebanon before and after 2011, the year of the Syrian crisis outbreak. An analysis of that data shows that slightly over a quarter (26.4 percent) of these surveyed non-Lebanese households reported having come to Lebanon prior to 2011. In addition, the majority (67.1 percent) stated that they had arrived between 2011 and 2017 (**Figure 9**).

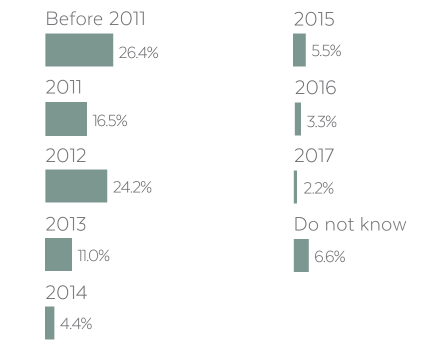


Figure 9 Non-Lebanese households by year of arrival in Lebanon

[21] This was a survey of households that was conducted for a representative sample of the comprehensive population count, proportionally stratified by nationality, as explained in the Methodology section (p. 6, 2.2.2).
[22] Households whose heads are Syrian, PRS or people of other nationalities (excluding PRL, whose arrival in Lebanon is mainly unrelated to the Syrian crisis).



SAFETY & SECURITY

PERCEPTIONS OF NEIGHBOURHOOD SAFETY

During focus group discussions (FGDs), safety and security concerns were reported to be prevalent among children (0-14), youth (15-24) and adults (25-63) in Old Saida; however, the elderly aged 64 and above (around 8 percent of the residents, according to the population count) did not mention anxiety related to security issues.

FGD participants identified certain locations within and immediately bordering Old Saida as unsafe (**Figure 10**).[23] These areas mainly include Haret El-Keshek Street, El-Souk El-Qadim (Old Souk) Street, Haret El-Yahoud Street and Rijal El-Arbaain Street (**Figure 4**). Youth FGD participants pointed out that flat areas in the southern parts of Old Saida are the safest and cleanest areas in the neighbourhood in contrast to other areas that witness recurrent conflicts—in their opinion, due to political or sectarian disagreements—and that lack proper street lighting.

Female caregivers and adult males during FGDs, as well as interviewees from KIIs with education and social facilities in the neighbourhood, mentioned children's unsafety when on the streets. During FGDs, children in the area described children in the area descibed their perception of unsafety in terms of the occurrence of shootings and kidnappings; existence of street dogs; presence of drug users, smokers, strangers and people from different sects; prevalence of vehicular and pedestrian traffic; commonness of unhygienic places; and the possibility of getting lost. (For information on child violence and discipline techniques at home and at school, see **Child Protection chapter**.)

Female youth and child participants in FGDs perceived that the presence of male child and youth troublemakers in the streets increases their feeling of insecurity. Other FGD participants mentioned crime, drug abuse and armed conflicts as reasons for unsafety in the area. Adult females also added the competition with refugees over employment. The elderly however only reported the danger of road accidents. Some participants stressed on feeling insecure at night-time.

An interviewed Saida municipal police officer confirmed some of the above-mentioned concerns cited by FGD participants, listing drugs (See **"Drug Abuse" section** at the end of this chapter), sexual harassment, theft, and political intervention in removing infractions as the main security-related issues reported in Old Saida.

All FGD participants described leaving the area regularly—although some feel unsafe and fear getting arrested, kidnapped or harassed. They also added that children and adult females are prone to experiencing constraints regarding free and safe movement in and outside the neighbourhood; therefore, all FGD participants preferred that females and children are accompanied when leaving the house or going out at night.

This contrasts with the views expressed by two of the five interviewed *mukhtar*s, who considered that residents feel safe moving outside the neighbourhood for social or professional purposes and are used to the country's unstable situation. However, the remaining three interviewed *mukhtar*s reported that after 8.30 p.m., residents do not leave their homes, unless they are urgently required to, due to the presence of drug users, weapon possession and lack of street lighting in the area.

FGD participants provided suggestions as to how to improve safety and security, and to enhance community activities in the neighbourhood. Law enforcement, police presence in the form of a police station, and municipality engagement were important means suggested by the majority of FGD participants to increase safety within Old Saida neighbourhood. Measures against sectarianism, corruption and political conflicts, as well as projects that address especially the needs of youth—particularly young men—might help enhance the area's social cohesion and the well-being of its residents, according to the participants. Other ways suggested for enhancing neighbourhood safety and resident well-being include improving health service provision; establishing a more efficient WaSH and electricity infrastructure; organizing community and entertainment activities; and developing sport clubs and playgrounds.[24] Some FGD participants mentioned previous beneficial efforts made to improve the area, which included the El-Maani Sports Club and Zwaitini garden area (**Figure 50**). However, they added that such efforts required better planning and management to properly address the needs of the community. Participants then highlighted potential spaces to be used for improving social stability, including schools, El-Maani Sports Club, Bab El-Serail Square and Castle of Saint Louis (Land Citadel) (**Figure 4**).



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[23] Ein El-Hilweh Camp was highlighted by both non-Lebanese female youth and male adults as an unsafe area; however, it was not marked in Figure 10 because it is located outside the neighbourhood boundary.

[24] For more details about these topics, see Health, WaSH, Electricity and Access & Open Spaces chapters.

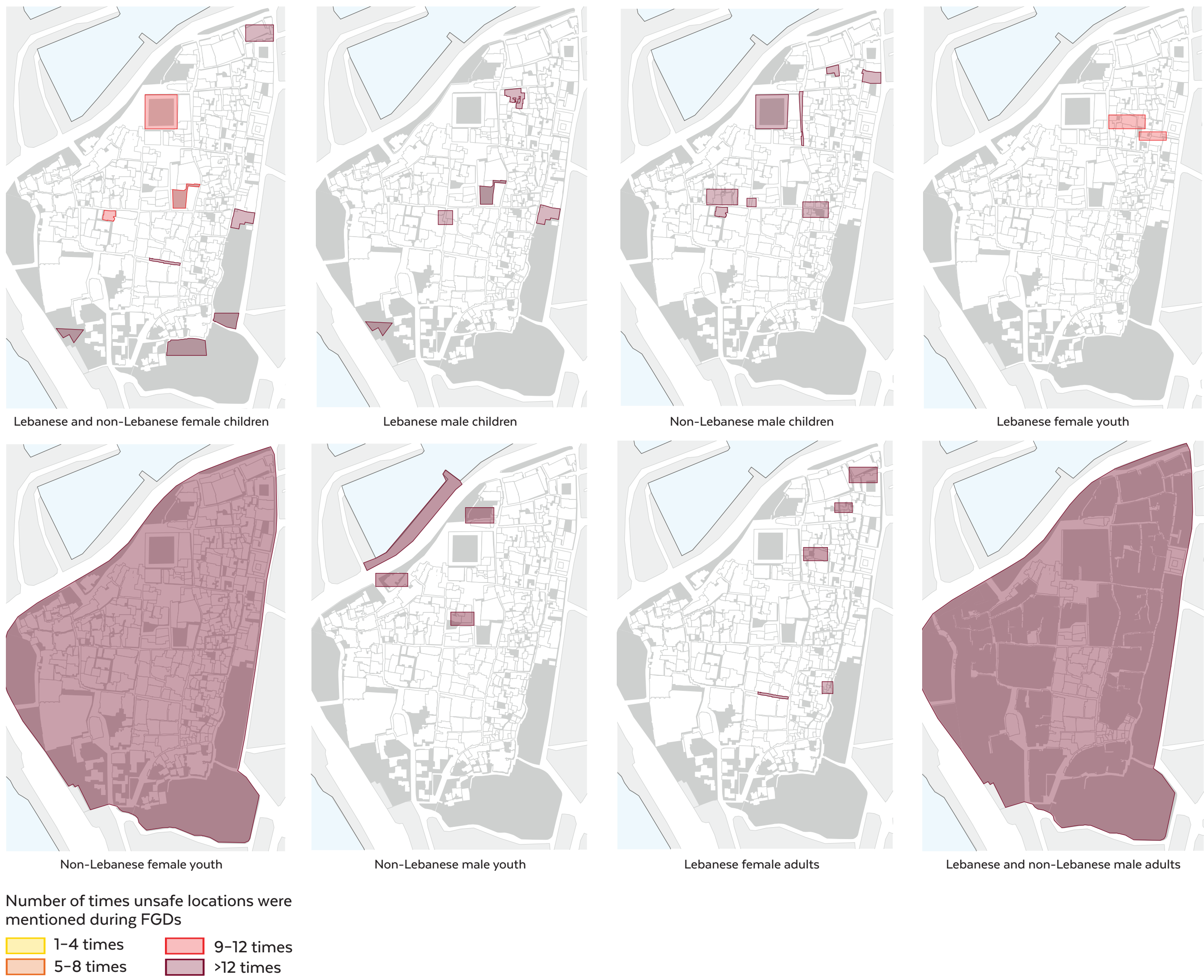


Figure 10 Reported unsafe areas within and immediately bordering the neighbourhood

COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS & DISPUTES

Inhabitants expressed diverse perspectives on community relationships, disputes and conflicts in the neighbourhood. A small minority of surveyed households (2.9 percent of Lebanese and 2.5 percent of non-Lebanese, a total of 28 out of the 1,031 households that completed the household survey questionnaire) reported having faced disputes in the area.

Among the minority of households in Old Saida that have experienced disputes, only 8.3 percent of non-Lebanese households reported experiencing them on a daily basis. A higher proportion of non-Lebanese households (16.7 percent) reported facing disputes regularly than Lebanese ones (6.3 percent). Moreover, 68.8 percent of Lebanese and a much lower 41.7 percent of non-Lebanese households stated that they sometimes face disputes. An equal proportion of both cohorts (25 percent each) claimed facing disputes rarely (**Figure 11**).

Among the minority of Lebanese households that have faced disputes, reasons for disputes were most commonly related to disputes with landlords over late rent payments (25 percent); disputes over shared space due to overcrowding (25 percent); disputes with the host community over access to jobs (25 percent), access to housing (18.8 percent), political differences (18.8 percent), or accusation of street harassment (18.8 percent); among other reasons.[25] Other reasons were also stated by non-Lebanese households, such as disputes with landlords over late rent payments (33.3 percent) or rent increases (25 percent); and with the host community over access to housing (25 percent); among other reasons.[26]

With regard to resolving disputes faced by the small number of households in the area, the majority of households (43.8 percent of Lebanese and 33.3 percent of non-Lebanese) reported communicating with the concerned party.

[25] Other reasons mentioned by Lebanese households include disputes with the host community over access to services (12.5 percent), cultural differences (12.5 percent), or suspicion of criminal activity (12.5 percent); with peers over political differences (12.5 percent); with Syrian refugees (12.5 percent); with landlords over rent increases (6.3 percent) or house maintenance (6.3 percent); and with INGOs (6.3 percent). Some Lebanese households reported that they do not know (6.3 percent) or refused to answer (6.3 percent).

[26] Other reasons mentioned by non-Lebanese households include disputes with service providers over interruption in service provision (16.7 percent) or increases in costs of services (8.3 percent); with host community over access to services (16.7 percent) or jobs (16.7 percent); with the host community over cultural (16.7 percent) or political (16.7 percent) differences; with a landlord over eviction decision/threat (8.3 percent); with peers over political differences (8.3 percent); and disputes over shared space due to overcrowding (8.3 percent). Some non-Lebanese households reported that they do not know (16.7 percent) or refused to answer (8.3 percent).

Some commonly adopted methods of resolving disputes mentioned by the minority of households that have experienced disputes include the following: intervention of the Internal Security Forces (ISF) (31.3 percent of Lebanese and 16.7 percent of non-Lebanese), intervention of the municipality/municipal police (18.8 percent of Lebanese and 25 percent of non-Lebanese) and intervention of the court (6.3 percent of Lebanese and 41.7 percent of non-Lebanese). Moreover, 12.5 percent of Lebanese and 33.3 percent of non-Lebanese households reported that no resolution had been reached or that they have been forced to accept an unfavourable decision or action. Other methods of dispute resolution were mentioned by Lebanese households, such as intervention of host community members (12.5 percent), intervention of community dignitaries (6.3 percent) and intervention of United Nations agencies, INGOs and NGOs (6.3 percent). Non-Lebanese households also brought up seeking the help of local religious figures (8.3 percent) (**Figure 11**).

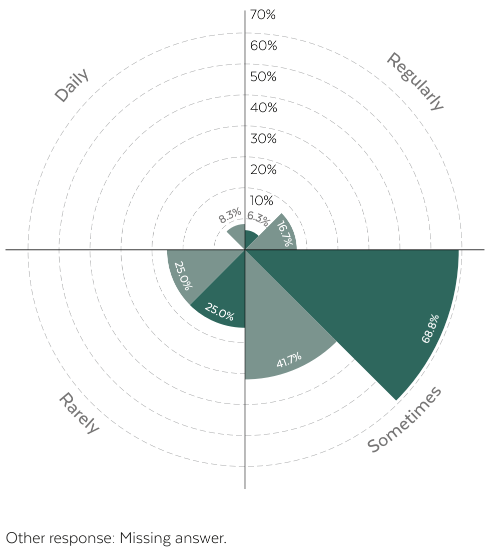
When further enquiries were made about community characteristics, conflicts and attitudes towards refugees/displaced people, the majority of FGD participants viewed Old Saida as a small area with close community relationships that is known for the diverse nationality, religious and cultural backgrounds of its residents. Relationships between the host community and refugees are reportedly mostly positive even though some FGD participants reported having had disputes. Participants described a minimal but regular occurrence of conflicts between residents or with the municipality, which usually do not persist for a long time. They mentioned that disputes in the neighbourhood mainly happen due to dissatisfaction with services, disagreements with neighbours or family members, and discrimination based on differences in nationalities or political affiliations. FGD participants also mentioned that another cause of conflict was the influx of displaced Syrians—following the outbreak of the Syrian crisis in 2011—which affected the area's housing conditions, work opportunities and salaries. All five interviewed *mukhtar*s agreed that the neighbourhood's residents live in harmony. However, one of them mentioned that some social tension among residents of different nationalities does happen. The reason he gave was that some of the Lebanese and PRL families live in worse conditions than the Syrian ones but do not receive aid, unlike some displaced Syrians.

Opinions about the municipality's role were diverse, where some reported it to be minimal or unsatisfactory, while others perceived it as good.

In terms of recruitment by armed groups, child FGD participants reported frequently seeing individuals—often referred to as troublemakers—carry knives and other weapons in the area. They also highlighted the presence of recruitment by armed groups in Old Saida and stated that peers join these groups in order to defend their family and friends, to pretend to be tough, or to show off. However, the youth FGD participants stated that they do not support armed group involvement themselves, but most of them knew of peers, relatives or acquaintances who had joined an armed group.

As for the residents' relations with law enforcement bodies, several child FGD participants reported being aware of the police's role and presence to keep the area safe. When asked about whether they report to a police officer when faced with an issue or not, some of the child participants perceived that the police are helpful in case of emergencies, while others reported that they do not reach out to the police. Moreover, youth, adult and elderly FGD participants reported several gaps in law enforcement on behalf of the political parties and governmental bodies that are responsible for safety and security measures in the area (See **"Safety and Security" section** in Youth chapter). According to all FGD participants, except for children, police forces or the Lebanese Army are usually absent in the area, with the exception of random patrols. In addition, they reported that the police always arrive late or after the conflicts subside. While adult females stated that they resort to the police when faced with issues and described their treatment as fair, adult males outlined discriminatory treatment by the police.

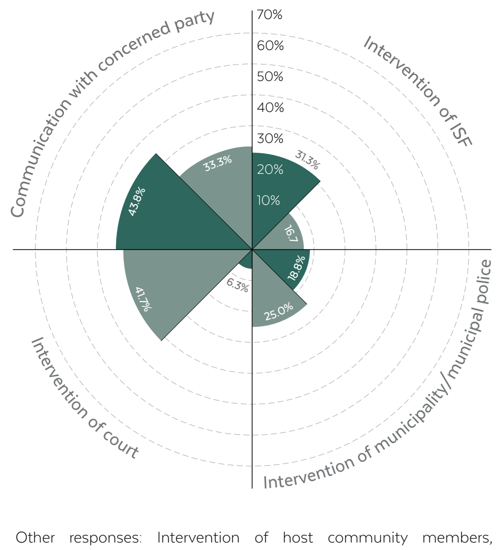
Frequency of disputes*



Other response: Missing answer.

Leb
Non-Leb

Methods of resolving disputes*



Other responses: Intervention of host community members, intervention of community dignitaries, seeking the help of local religious figures, no resolution/unfavourable decision or action, and intervention of United Nations agencies, INGOs and NGOs.

* These figures pertain to the minority of households (2.9 percent of Lebanese and 2.5 percent of non-Lebanese, a total of 28 out of the 1,031 households that completed the household survey questionnaire) that reported having faced disputes in the area.

Figure 11 Frequency of disputes and methods of resolving them, as reported by surveyed households


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DRUG ABUSE

According to FGD findings, drug abuse is a serious problem in Old Saida. A majority of participants voiced during FGDs that drug use is widespread and is done in public by both women and men in the neighbourhood. However, contradicting views were reported regarding police arrests of drug dealers and abusers. While some FGD participants repeatedly highlighted that a security patrol officer often circulates in the area arresting both drug dealers and users but releasing them the next day, others indicated the absence of such patrols. According to a key informant from the Anti-Narcotics Office in Saida and the South, who was contacted at the time of writing, drug use has decreased in Old Saida and the combat against it has become more effective since the data collection undertaken as part of the neighbourhood profiling.

The types of drugs mentioned as being in use in Old Saida are the following: marijuana; cocaine; heroin; and pills such as ecstasy, benzhexol, Captagon, Tramal and Rivotril. According to FGD participants, drugs are bought from dealers at gas stations, jails, abandoned areas in Old Saida, and areas outside the neighbourhood. The cost of drugs was generally perceived as very low and was estimated to be around USD 1.3 (LBP 2,000) to USD 20 (LBP 30,000). Participants reported that many drugs require a doctor's prescription; they described that break-ins, bribery or coercion are used by addicts as means to get access to drugs. Other ways to obtain drugs also include violence, mugging people on the streets, or selling personal items in exchange for drugs.

Reasons for drug use, according to FGD participants, include unemployment, poverty and bad influence of peers. Others attributed drug abuse to addiction, stress, family issues, improper upbringing, or parent neglect. They also mentioned the common presence of drug dealers who influence the area's youth and put drugs in candy, chewing gum, hookahs or drinks. Reported consequences of drug use include addiction, death from overdose, suicide and adverse psychological effects on parents. At the community level, consequences include theft, rape and murder.

In terms of drug prevention and awareness-raising sessions, adult male FGD participants had never attended such sessions and indicated that they are not available in the area. However, the majority of non-Lebanese female adults and female caregivers in FGDs reported having attended sessions held by the General Union of Palestinian Women (GUPW) and UNICEF. During the FGDs, some Lebanese female caregivers also stated that the school provides their children with awareness sessions about drugs. Participants expressed different opinions about awareness sessions; some describing them as useful, while others as insufficient or unhelpful.



SOCIAL & ECONOMIC SECTORS

HEALTH

CHRONICALLY ILL

13.0% of all Leb

13.7% of all non-Leb

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

2.6% of all Leb

1.2% of all non-Leb

Source: Household survey for representative samples of Lebanese and non-Lebanese populations

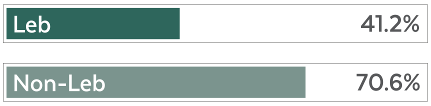
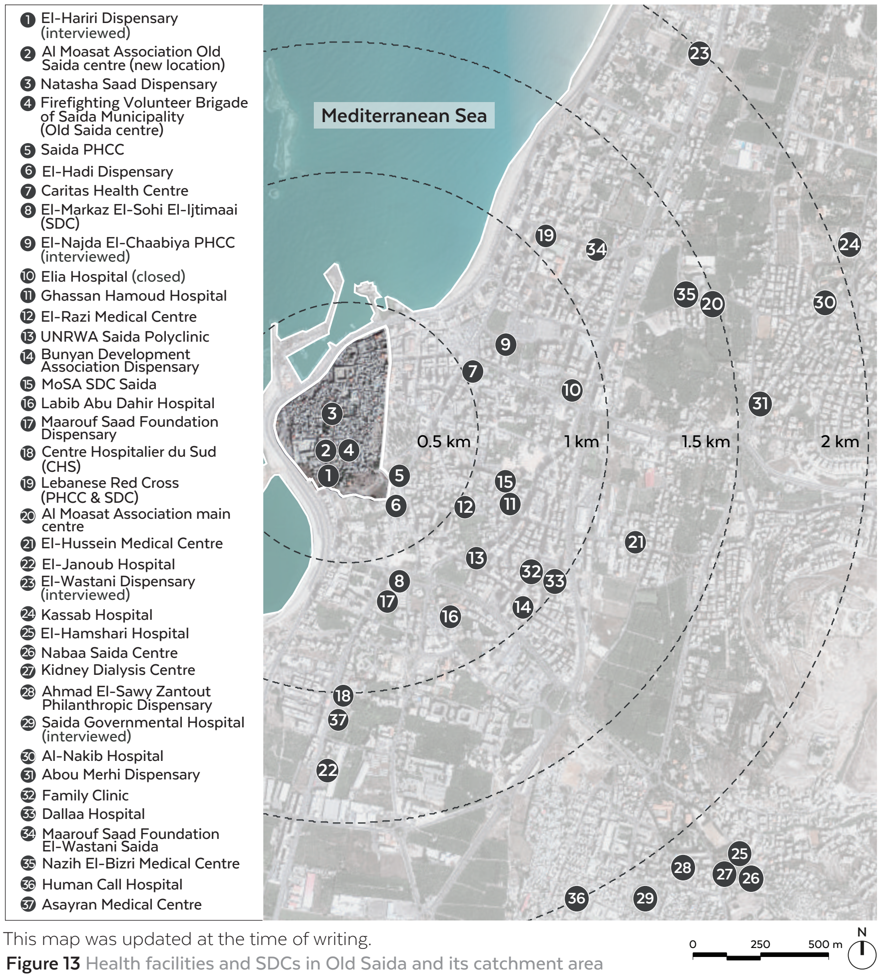


Figure 12 Children under 5 with diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey for whom care was sought

	Leb (%)	Non-Leb (%)
Disability	2.6	1.2
Chronic illness	13.0	13.7
Temporary illness/ Injury	4.7	4.9
Serious/Life-threatening medical condition	2.6	1.4

Table 2 Most commonly reported types of health conditions in surveyed households



This map was updated at the time of writing.

Figure 13 Health facilities and SDCs in Old Saida and its catchment area

HEALTH STATUS OF THE POPULATION

Chronic illnesses are the most commonly reported category of health conditions in Old Saida, affecting 13 percent of Lebanese and 13.7 percent of non-Lebanese in surveyed households. Temporary illnesses or injuries are faced by 4.7 percent of Lebanese and 4.9 percent of non-Lebanese. In addition, 2.6 percent of Lebanese and 1.4 percent of non-Lebanese have serious or life-threatening medical conditions. Disabilities are present among 2.6 percent of the Lebanese and 1.2 percent of the non-Lebanese, with walking difficulties being the most common type, followed by difficulties with vision, hearing, speech, self-care or interaction with others **(Table 2)**.[27]

The main types of illnesses that are witnessed in the neighbourhood include the following, as reported during KIIs with health and education facilities and with SDCs: diarrhoea, fever, vomiting, tonsillitis, coughs, allergies, asthma, rheumatism and skin diseases. In FGDs, female adults named diabetes and high blood pressure as common chronic conditions.

FGD participants and key informants from health facilities perceived that the reasons for such health problems include environmental pollution, humidity, lack of hygiene and malnutrition. Key informants from health facilities reported that they tackle such problems by conducting awareness sessions, providing consultations and medications, and following up with patients.

Among children aged 0 to 59 months in surveyed households, around 14 percent had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. For 42.9 percent of these children, no care (advice or treatment) was sought. In cases where care was sought **(Figure 12)**, 32.6 percent received it from a private facility and 51.5 percent from a public health provider. In general, advice or treatment is less commonly sought for Lebanese children under 5 with diarrhoea in Old Saida (41.2 percent) than at the South Governorate (64.8 percent) and national (64.3 percent) levels. Yet, the proportion of care-seeking non-Lebanese children residing in the neighbourhood (70.6 percent) is higher than the South Governorate and national figures[28] **(Appendix 1)**.

57.1% of children under 5 with diarrhoea (in the two weeks prior to the household survey) for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider.

[27] Based on the comprehensive population count in the neighbourhood, 50 people have disabilities.

[28] National and South Governorate indicators pertain only to PRL, who are the majority of non-Lebanese residents in Old Saida (See "Methodological Caveats" section, p. 8, no. 14).

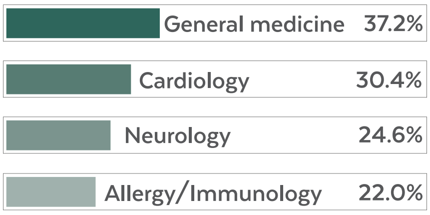


Figure 14 Most needed subsidized PHC services in surveyed households



PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Key informants from four health facilities within and around Old Saida were interviewed for this study: three Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCCs)[29] and one hospital (**Figure 13**). According to these KIIs, Old Saida inhabitants also receive services from the Ghassan Hamoud Hospital, Caritas Health Centre, Lebanese Red Cross, Natasha Saad Dispensary, Maarouf Saad Dispensary, Al Moasat Association main centre and Al Moasat Association Old Saida centre.[30] There are also other health facilities around the neighbourhood (**Figure 13**).

All of the interviewed health facilities offer the same types of services, with the exception of El-Wastani Dispensary that only provides consultations, medications, laboratory tests and vaccinations (**Table 3**).

El-Hariri Dispensary, El-Najda El-Chaabiya PHCC and Saida Governmental Hospital are quite similar in terms of the medical specialties they cover, including: dermatology, ear/nose/throat issues, gastroenterology, general medicine, neurology, ophthalmology, oral health, orthopaedics, paediatrics, integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM), reproductive health, and urology. El-Wastani Dispensary has a lower number of medical specialties in comparison with the other three facilities. The four health facilities reported catering to the medical needs of people with disabilities (See **Child Protection chapter**

	El-Hariri Dispensary	El-Najda El-Chaabiya PHCC	El-Wastani Dispensary	Saida Governmental Hospital*
Consultations	✓	✓	✓	-
Medications	✓	✓	✓	-
Examinations	✓	✓	✗	-
Laboratory tests	✓	✓	✓	-
Vaccinations	✓	✓	✓	-
IYCF	✓	✓	✗	-
Nutrition screening & management	✓	✓	✗	-

* During the KIIs with health facilities, this question was only asked to clinics, dispensaries and PHCCs but not to hospitals.

Table 3 Service provision in interviewed health facilities by type



	El-Hariri Dispensary	El-Najda El-Chaabiya PHCC	El-Wastani Dispensary	Saida Governmental Hospital
Allergy/Immunology	✓	✗	✗	✗
Cardiology	✓	✓	✗	✗
Dermatology	✓	✓	✗	✓
Ear/Nose/Throat	✓	✓	✗	✓
Endocrinology	✓	✗	✗	✓
Gastroenterology	✓	✓	✗	✓
General medicine	✓	✓	✓	✓
General surgery	✗	✗	✗	✓
IMAM	✓	✓	✗	✓
Mental health	✗	✗	✗	✗
Neurology	✓	✓	✗	✓
Ophthalmology	✓	✓	✗	✓
Oral health	✓	✓	✗	✓
Orthopaedics	✓	✓	✗	✓
Paediatrics	✓	✓	✓	✓
Physiotherapy	✗	✓	✗	✓
Psychological support	✗	✗	✗	✗
Reproductive health	✓	✓	✓	✓
Urology	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 4 Service provision in interviewed health facilities by medical specialty

[29] See the Glossary for more details about PHCCs.

[30] At the time of the KIIs, Al Moasat Association Old Saida centre was located near the south-eastern boundary of the neighbourhood, but it relocated afterwards. In addition to health services, the association also provides other services (See "Mapping of Stakeholders" section in Governance chapter).

for general information about children with disabilities). However, mental health is not covered in any of them (**Table 4**). Some free health services are offered by the Firefighting Volunteer Brigade of Saida Municipality in its Old Saida centre (**Figure 13**).

All interviewed health facilities are accessible to all nationalities—across age groups and gender.

The catchment area of El-Hariri Dispensary reportedly includes Old Saida only, while El-Najda El-Chaabiya PHCC receives beneficiaries from Saida in its entirety, along with its suburbs (**Appendix 4**).

With regard to service fees, El-Hariri Dispensary provides consultation, immunization and malnutrition management services for free or charges a maximum fee of around USD 4. Services for persons with special needs range from USD 7 to USD 10, depending on certain fees set by the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH). Service fees were not mentioned by the key informants from the other three interviewed health facilities.

Of the interviewed health facilities, El-Hariri Dispensary and Saida Governmental Hospital are accredited PHCCs. Two dispensaries and the hospital obtain direct financial aid and contributions from several sources, such as governmental entities (e.g. MoPH), United Nations agencies, and individuals or private organizations (e.g. Young Men's Christian Association [YMCA] and HFSHD) (**Appendix 4**).

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

11.8% of all Leb have health insurance

Of those Lebanese with health insurance:

- 56.2% have social security
- 20.7% have community-based insurance
- 18.2% have health insurance provided by the employer

Others (3.9%), do not know (1%).

5.2% of all Non-Leb have health insurance

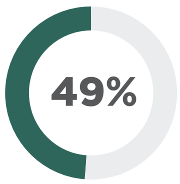
Of those non-Lebanese with health insurance:

- 11.5% have social security
- 51.7% have community-based insurance
- 2.3% have health insurance provided by the employer

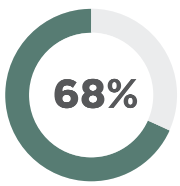
Others (34.5%).

Source: Household survey for representative samples of Lebanese and non-Lebanese populations

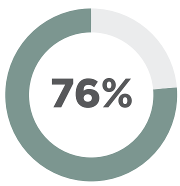
AWARENESS ABOUT, USAGE OF & SATISFACTION WITH HEALTH SERVICES[31]



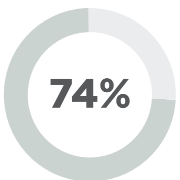
AWARENESS
Households are aware of subsidized PHC services provided in the area



USAGE
Households are using or willing to use subsidized PHC services



RELEVANCE
Households find that subsidized PHC services are relevant to the population's needs



SATISFACTION
Households are satisfied with and would recommend subsidized PHC services provided in the area

Data is rounded to the nearest whole number.

Of the Lebanese and non-Lebanese surveyed households in Old Saida, 50.9 percent are not aware of a subsidized primary healthcare service provider (PHCC or SDC) in the area, and 31.7 percent do not use or are not willing to use such services. During an FGD, Lebanese female caregivers reported accessing private clinics outside the neighbourhood for any health-related issues because of the low-quality care within the area.

When asked about their awareness of free vaccination and micronutrients available at PHCCs for children under 5 and for pregnant and lactating women, 52.2 percent of surveyed households reported not being aware of any. A few (3.7 percent) were only aware of micronutrients provision, while a larger number (31.8 percent) knew only about free vaccination services. One key informant reported conducting infant and young child feeding (IYCF) awareness sessions twice a month with an approximate attendance of 50 families. However, FGD participants did not report knowing of or attending any of those sessions.

Of surveyed households, 41 percent considered community outreach to be the most effective method of informing people about subsidized primary healthcare services, followed by phone calls (17.1 percent) and flyers in the neighbourhood (13.5 percent). El-Hariri Dispensary conducts community outreach activities through their mobile clinic that provides health services and awareness sessions for the community. Other key informants from health facilities claimed that their reputation in the area is sufficient to reach out to potential beneficiaries. In particular, IYCF sessions are publicized through nurses and word of mouth.

Of the surveyed households that are using or have used subsidized primary healthcare services in Old Saida, around a quarter (24.2 percent) do not find them relevant to the population's needs, and 26.3 percent are not satisfied with and would not recommend them. Households reported that the most needed subsidized primary healthcare services are related to general medicine (37.2 percent), cardiology (30.4 percent), neurology (24.6 percent) and allergy/

[31] Most of the analysis in this section is related to fully or partially subsidized primary healthcare services provided in PHCCs and SDCs in the area.

immunology (22 percent), among others (**Figure 14**). Of the households that would not recommend the subsidized primary healthcare services provided in the area, 31.7 percent expressed their dissatisfaction with the high service charges. Other reasons for dissatisfaction include the low quality of the services (28.4 percent), staff rudeness (8.9 percent), the distance of the health facility from their home (8.4 percent), and long queue time (7 percent), among others. During an FGD, Lebanese female caregivers complained about the high costs in private clinics and suggested reducing fees to ease access. Participating in another FGD, Palestinian female caregivers reported being satisfied with UNRWA clinics and their affordable costs. However, they complained about the limited amount of services and medications, as well as the short opening hours.

Key informants mentioned the need for more specialized services to cater to the needs of individuals with special needs, such as specialists, medications, prosthetics and an upgrade in their facility's infrastructure.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES (SDCs)[32]

SDCs are affiliated to MoSA and cater to beneficiaries regardless of age, gender or nationality. In addition to other social services, they provide limited health-related services. Three SDCs are located near Old Saida: the Lebanese Red Cross, El-Markaz El-Sohi El-Ijtimaai (El-Sohi Social Centre), and MoSA SDC Saida (**Figure 13**). Key informants from the former two facilities were interviewed for this study. The Lebanese Red Cross caters to beneficiaries across age, gender and nationality. El-Sohi Social Centre particularly caters to Syrian women and children. Both SDCs mainly provide social services, such as awareness sessions about violence for youth, and entertainment activities for elderly people, children and people with special needs. El-Sohi Social Centre also organizes IYCF awareness sessions every three months with around 100 people attending. Key informants from both SDCs reported conducting community outreach activities through volunteers, media, and distribution of flyers.

More than two thirds (68.3 percent) of surveyed households reported not being aware of the existence of any SDC in the area. During FGDs, female caregivers were unaware of any child protection services or gender-based violence services in the neighbourhood. Of the surveyed households, 64.8 percent reported that they use or are willing to use services provided in SDCs. Of current/previous users of SDC services, 66.9 percent found the services to be relevant to the population's needs and 64.1 percent stated that they are satisfied with such services and would recommend them. Reasons for not wanting to recommend SDC services include: dissatisfaction with the low quality of (55.4 percent) and high charges for (28.7 percent) services, among others. SDC users reported benefiting mostly from health services (62.8 percent), life-skills awareness sessions (21.7 percent), women empowerment sessions (17.2 percent) and livelihood workshops (15.4 percent), among other services.

[32] See the Glossary for more details about SDCs. Most of the analysis in this section is related to social services that are provided in SDCs and are fully or partially subsidized by MoSA.


لصنع القازانات
NTCC

EDUCATION

89.8%
Primary school attendance

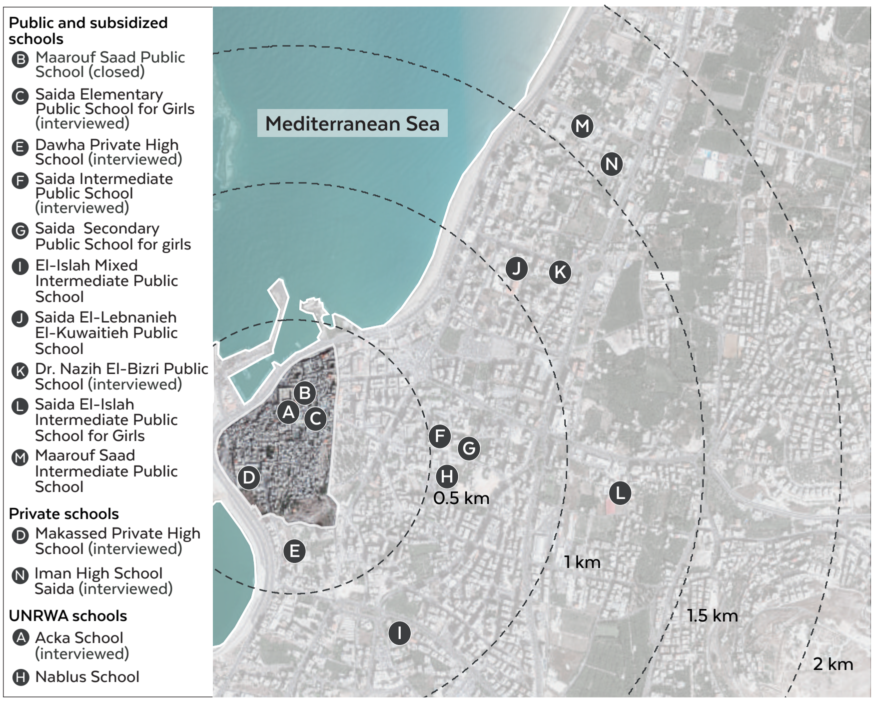
94.1% of all Leb children (6–11) | 86.4% of all non-Leb children (6–11)

60.1% Secondary school attendance

65.8% of all Leb children (12–17) | 56.2% of all non-Leb children (12–17)

Source: Household survey for representative samples of Lebanese and non-Lebanese populations





This map was updated at the time of writing.

Figure 15 Education facilities in the neighbourhood and its catchment area

EDUCATION LEVEL OF THE POPULATION[33]

An almost equal proportion of male and female children (aged 3-14) in surveyed Old Saida households had attended primary school as their highest reached level of education (**Figure 17**).

As for surveyed youth (aged 15-24), around a quarter had attended either intermediate (23.5 percent) or secondary (22.9 percent) school as their highest level of education at the time of the survey (**Figure 16**). (For more details, see **Youth chapter.**)

Almost half of surveyed heads of households reported having completed not more than primary school (49.6 percent) and 28.7 percent reported having completed intermediate school as their highest level of education. A tiny minority of 6 percent reported having completed a level of education higher than technical secondary school and technical higher education (i.e. university) (**Figure 16**).

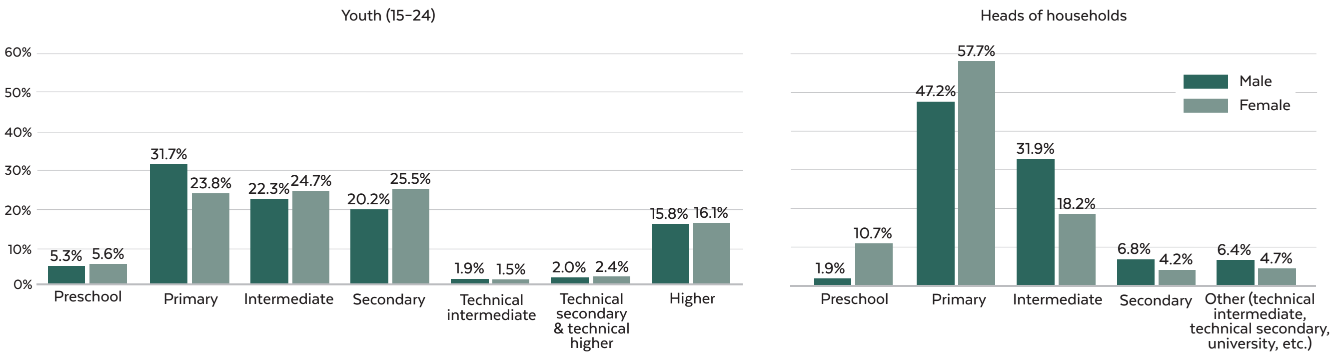


Figure 16 Highest education level attended by youth and completed by heads of households

[33] The Lebanese educational system comprises three divisions: general education, higher education (universities) and vocational and technical education. General education schools comprise 44 percent public schools (run by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education [MEHE]), 41 percent private schools (independent of MEHE), 13 percent free private schools (run by religious organizations) and 2 percent (UNRWA) schools (accommodating Palestinian pupils and other residents of Palestine refugee camps free of charge). General education in Lebanon is divided into four main levels: preschool (3 to 5 years old), primary school (6 to 11 years old), intermediate school (12 to 14 years old) and secondary school (15 to 18 years old). Secondary school follows the academic curriculum or technical curriculum. The Technical Baccalaureate Diploma (Baccalauréat Technique or BT), Higher Technician Certificate (Diplôme de Technicien Supérieur or TS) and Technical Diploma (Licence Technique or LT) are technical secondary and higher levels in Lebanon's educational system (MEHE Center for Educational Research and Development, 2016).

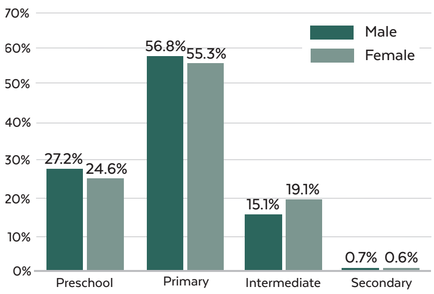


Figure 17 Highest education level attended by children (3–14)

HOMEWORK SUPPORT

In surveyed households, almost two thirds (65.8 percent) of children and youth (aged 3–24) do not receive homework support. For the minority who does receive support, help is provided at home free of charge (30.4 percent), at home for a fee (1.8 percent), outside the school for a fee (1.2 percent) or outside the school for free (less than 1 percent). Key informants from education facilities reported that after-school homework support is being offered by education centres or private tutors; they charge USD 100 per month for each student. During FGDs, the majority of children residing in Old Saida stated that their parents or siblings support them with homework at home, while very few of them reported receiving help from education centres or private tutors.



PROVISION OF EDUCATION SERVICES

People living in Old Saida have access to a range of public, private and UNRWA education institutions, located within or around the neighbourhood. For the purposes of this study, seven institutions have been assessed[34]—ranging from early childhood education facilities to secondary schools. Four of these institutions (E, F, K and N) are outside the neighbourhood. In addition, within the Old Saida boundary, there is one private school (D) offering kindergarten, primary, intermediate and secondary levels; one public primary school (C); and one UNRWA school (A) (**Figure 15**; **Appendix 5**). Moreover, one public school is located within Old Saida but was not assessed: Maarouf Saad Public School that closed in 2018 and became a centre for children run by Maarouf Saad Social and Cultural Foundation (See **Open Spaces chapter** for more information).

Student enrolment in the above-mentioned seven interviewed schools ranges from 135 to 359. All education facilities have a morning shift only. Relative to the intended physical capacity of the schools, all of them accommodate as many children as their capacity allows, with the exception of Dawha Private High School and Iman High School Saida (E and N) that are above capacity by 20 and 9 students, respectively, and Saida Elementary Public School for Girls (C) that is under-registered relative to capacity (**Appendix 5**).

Of the two interviewed private education facilities, one (N) is only accessible to Lebanese, while Makassed Private High School (D) also receives Syrian, PRS and PRL children for a fee. As for public schools, two institutions are open to children of all nationalities (C and K), while Saida Intermediate Public School (F) is not accessible to Palestinian children. Additionally, none of the aforementioned schools caters for children with disabilities and special needs.

For those registered in private schools, education is paid for by the students' families or funded by scholarships. Alternatively, in free private schools, it is offered without charge. Education in public schools is either free of charge or covered by MEHE or MoSA if the student is Lebanese; or with support from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNRWA or another United Nations agency if the student is a refugee, irrespective of nationality.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE[35]

The vast majority (89.8 percent) of children of primary school age (between 6 and 11) in surveyed households attend school. The primary school attendance ratio in surveyed Lebanese households in Old Saida (94.1 percent) is quite similar to both the national and South Governorate levels (95.8 percent and 96.4 percent, respectively). However, the ratio in non-Lebanese households (86.4 percent) is slightly lower than the national and South Governorate figures (both 90.8 percent). The secondary school attendance ratio (for students aged 12–17) in surveyed households drops to 60.1 percent. This ratio among Lebanese in Old Saida (65.8 percent) is quite similar to the national and South Governorate findings (64.2 percent and 50.5 percent, respectively), whereas the ratio among non-Lebanese (56.2 percent) is significantly higher in comparison with the national and South Governorate data (36.6 percent and 16.8 percent, respectively) (**Appendix 1**).

Children (aged 12–17) not attending secondary school are either out of school (5.5 percent) or still attending primary school (12.8 percent). Both primary and secondary school attendance ratios are quite similar among Lebanese and non-Lebanese cohorts. Girls are more likely to attend school than boys (**Tables 5** and **6**). Indeed, the gender parity index (GPI)[36] in primary school attendance reaches 1.07 among Lebanese children (6–11) in surveyed Old Saida households, and 1.03 among non-Lebanese children. In the case of both nationality cohorts, these ratios are almost equal to the national (1 among both Lebanese and non-Lebanese) and South Governorate

[34] Most of the analysis in this section is related to seven assessed education institutions. Data was collected through interviews conducted in person in October 2017 with key informants (schools C, D, E, F, K and N) or through a brief phone call in December 2017 (A).

[35] In this section, national and South Governorate indicators pertain only to PRL, who are the majority of non-Lebanese residents in Old Saida (See "Methodological Caveats" section, p. 8, no. 14).

[36] GPI is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled in primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level.

(1.02 among Lebanese and 1 among non-Lebanese) levels. With regard to secondary school attendance, the GPI among Lebanese students (aged 12-17) in surveyed neighbourhood households (0.97) is slightly lower than the national (1.2) and South Governorate (1.1) figures; similarly, the GPI among non-Lebanese students (1.2) is lower than the national (1.6) and South Governorate (1.5) data (**Appendix 1**).

	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total (%)		
	Net attendance ratio	Attending preschool	Out of school*	Net attendance ratio	Attending preschool	Out of school*	Net attendance ratio	Attending preschool	Out of school*
Total	**87.4**	**1.5**	**16.7**	**92.2**	**0.6**	**15.9**	**89.8**	**1.0**	**16.3**
Age at beginning of school year									
6	86.2	6.6	6.6	88.3	4.1	4.1	87.2	5.5	5.5
7	88.2	2.7	5.4	93.5	0.0	3.3	90.8	1.4	4.4
8	93.5	0.0	6.5	83.4	0.0	0.0	88.6	0.0	3.4
9	82.0	0.0	9.0	100.0	0.0	8.0	89.6	0.0	8.6
10	89.0	0.0	47.5	93.4	0.0	48.6	91.1	0.0	48.0
11	85.0	0.0	22.8	94.6	0.0	24.3	90.7	0.0	23.7
Cohort									
Leb	90.8	2.3	13.8	96.9	0.0	15.3	94.1	1.1	14.6
Non-Leb	85.1	0.9	18.7	87.9	1.1	16.5	86.4	1.0	17.7

* "Out of school" includes children of primary school age not enrolled in school and those still attending preschool.

Table 5 Primary school attendance and out-of-school ratio by gender, age and cohort

	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total (%)		
	Net attendance ratio	Attending primary school	Out of school*	Net attendance ratio	Attending primary school	Out of school*	Net attendance ratio	Attending primary school	Out of school*
Total	**57.3**	**12.9**	**4.4**	**62.9**	**12.7**	**6.5**	**60.1**	**12.8**	**5.5**
Age at beginning of school year									
12	53.5	35.2	0.0	57.5	26.7	3.5	55.2	31.6	1.4
13	69.7	19.0	0.0	70.8	12.6	0.0	70.4	14.8	0.0
14	55.3	11.2	0.0	68.0	12.9	2.8	62.2	12.1	1.5
15	60.6	3.1	3.1	65.1	11.9	0.0	62.5	6.9	1.8
16	58.8	4.2	20.3	56.5	11.1	38.9	57.7	7.6	29.3
17	50.4	0.0	3.8	57.6	3.2	0.0	54.6	1.9	1.6
Cohort									
Leb	66.7	12.0	2.7	64.9	13.0	3.9	65.8	12.5	3.3
Non-Leb	50.6	13.5	5.6	61.5	12.5	8.3	56.2	13.0	7.0

* "Out of school" includes children of secondary school age not enrolled in primary, secondary and higher-level schools.

Table 6 Secondary school attendance and out-of-school ratio by gender, age and cohort

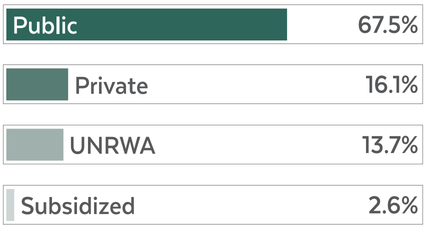
SCHOOL DROPOUTS & CHILDREN WHO HAVE NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL[37]

Among children between the ages of 6 and 14 in surveyed households, 6.7 percent have never attended school and 4.1 percent are out of school. The latter includes children who had dropped out of school (excluding preschool) at one point and were not attending school at the time of the survey. In comparison to the national (4.2 percent among Lebanese and 9.2 percent among non-Lebanese) and South Governorate (3.6 percent among Lebanese and 9.2 percent among non-Lebanese) figures, the proportion of primary school age (6-11) children who are out of school in Old Saida (5.4 percent among Lebanese and 11.1 percent among non-Lebanese) reflects a quite similar occurrence of this phenomenon among the surveyed child population of the neighbourhood, irrespective of nationality. Among secondary school age children (aged 12-17) residing in Old Saida, 34.3 percent of Lebanese and 33.3 percent of non-Lebanese children of higher secondary school age (15-17) are out of school, compared to 9.4 percent of Lebanese and 19.8 percent of non-Lebanese ones of lower secondary school age (12-14). In comparison, at the national and South Governorate levels, being out of school is significantly less prevalent among Lebanese children (10.2 percent and 14.6 percent, respectively) than among non-Lebanese (47.4 percent and 46.7 percent, respectively) of lower and higher secondary school age combined (**Appendix 1**).

In surveyed households, reasons for children and youth (aged 3-24) to drop out of school were reportedly often related to their lack of financial capacity because children and youth have to earn money for the family (45.7 percent), the school fees are too high (10.1 percent), and/or the transportation to school is too expensive (8.4 percent). In other cases, children and youth have dropped out of school due to lack of proficiency in the language of instruction (2.6 percent), refusal of parents to enrol their children in a mixed-gender school (1.9 percent), absence of academic documents (1.5 percent), and/or disabilities (1.4 percent), among others.

In interviews with key informants from social facilities used by Old Saida inhabitants, school dropouts were reported as a main problem in the area,

[37] In this section, national and South Governorate indicators pertain only to PRL, who are the majority of non-Lebanese residents in Old Saida (See "Methodological Caveats" section, p. 8, no. 14).



Respondents who answered "do not know": 0.1%.

Figure 18 School attendance by type among children and youth (3-24)



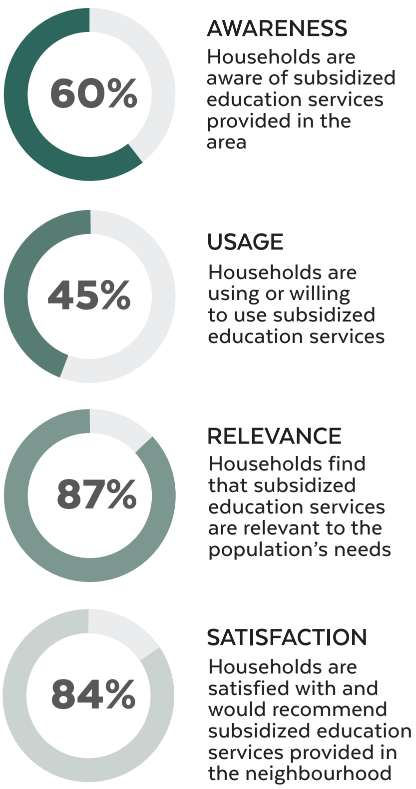
© UN-Habitat (2019)

whereas the majority of key informants from the education facilities stated that they rarely witness dropouts in their institutions (**Appendix 5**). During KIIs, main reasons noted for children dropping out include early marriage among girls and child labour among boys to financially support their family (See **Child Protection chapter** for details about child marriage and labour). Yet, all key informants from education facilities argued that dropouts have been in decline due to advances in the education system.

During FGDs with children, participants discussed reasons for dropping out of school, highlighting violence exerted by teachers, the lack of interest in studying, and financial difficulties, among others. They indicated that raising awareness on the importance of education and good behaviour, and addressing teachers' violent discipline methods could help tackle dropout rates (See **Child Protection chapter** for details about child violence at school). Female caregivers participating in FGDs suggested encouraging students to learn by offering extracurricular activities and by rewarding them when they get good grades. They also discussed the establishment of a centre for after-school support to strengthen the students' academic performance.

In surveyed households, reasons for children and youth (aged 3-24) for never having attended school were reportedly often related to their lack of financial capacity because the school fees are too high (24.8 percent), children and youth have to earn money for the family (20 percent), and/or the transportation to school is too expensive (1.4 percent). In other cases, children and youth are unable to attend school due to disabilities (4.5 percent), and/or absence of legal documents that prohibits the parents from accompanying their children to school (2.7 percent), among others.

AWARENESS ABOUT, USAGE OF & SATISFACTION WITH EDUCATION SERVICES[38]



Data is rounded to the nearest whole number.

The majority of children and youth aged 3 to 24 enrolled in an education institution (67.5 percent), irrespective of their nationality and gender, attend a public facility; others receive education at a private (16.1 percent) or a subsidized (2.6 percent) facility. In addition, 13.7 percent attend an UNRWA school (**Figure 18**).[39]

Accessing and using subsidized education services were not perceived to be an issue for the majority of Lebanese and non-Lebanese parents and their children during FGDs. Of surveyed households, 60.3 percent are aware of such services in and around the neighbourhood, and 45.2 percent are using or willing to use them.

During FGDs, the majority of children, youth and Lebanese female caregivers did not report any barriers to access education services, while non-Lebanese female caregivers mentioned discrimination as an obstacle to enrol their children in school.

According to the household survey, the best ways to inform residents about subsidized education services are through community outreach (25.2 percent), phone calls (21.3 percent), an official statement by the *mukhtar* (9 percent) and/or flyers in the neighbourhood (8.6 percent).

Both Lebanese and non-Lebanese female caregivers mentioned during FGDs to be satisfied with the subsidized education services their children were receiving. Among surveyed households that use or have used subsidized education services, 86.7 percent perceive them to be relevant to the population's needs, and 83.8 percent are satisfied with these services and would recommend them to others.

When discussing reasons for dissatisfaction with subsidized education services during FGDs, all children complained about teachers' aggressive approach toward them when they misbehave and the presence of bullying (See **"Child Violence & Discipline" section** in Child Protection chapter). Other sources of dissatisfaction mentioned by Lebanese and non-Lebanese female caregivers who participated in FGDs include: the high cost of books, the increasing cost of private schools, the lack of hygiene in schools, and the lack of extracurricular activities. Non-Lebanese participants highlighted the unfair grading system and the lenient discipline methods by teachers (they are not allowed to punish students) at UNRWA schools.

[38] Most of the analysis in this section is related to fully or partially subsidized education services provided in public and semi-private schools in the area.
[39] For information about the education services that UNRWA provides, see UNRWA (2019c).

CHILD PROTECTION

CHILD (0-14) POPULATION

26.1% of all Leb

29.4% of all non-Leb

12.4% Children (5-17) involved in economic activities

8.1% of all Leb children | 15.5% of all non-Leb children

18.6% Young women (15-19) currently married

15.4% of all Leb young women | 20.7% of all non-Leb young women

Source: Household survey for representative samples of Lebanese and non-Lebanese populations

In surveyed Old Saida households, 26.1 percent of the Lebanese and 29.4 percent of the non-Lebanese residents are children (14 years old or less).[40] Besides socioeconomic and built-environment-related issues experienced by children (discussed in different other sections of this report), protection challenges that children face in the neighbourhood include involvement in (often hazardous) economic activities, marriage at an early age, violence at home and at school, and lack of specialized care for children with disabilities. Data collected for some of these issues also covers those aged 15 to 19. (For more information on residents between 15 and 24, see **Youth chapter**.)

CHILD LABOUR[41]

Of all children between the ages of 5 and 17 in surveyed households, 44 percent are involved in economic activities or household chores.[42] Household chores are more commonly performed by children than economic activities, with 38.2 percent of children being involved in the former compared to 12.4 percent undertaking the latter. In contrast to involvement in household chores, the engagement of boys in economic activities (15.5 percent) is higher compared to that of girls (8.3 percent) (**Figure 19**).

Work carried out by children constitutes child labour if it deprives them:

> ... of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and ... is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally

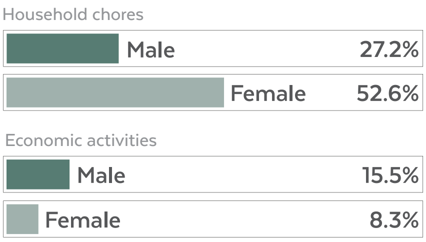


Figure 19 Child (5-17) involvement in household chores and economic activities by gender



	M (%)	F (%)	Leb (%)	Non-Leb (%)
Total of children (5-17) involved in economic activities	70.6	29.4	27.9	72.1
Workplace				
Inside the neighbourhood	59.1	21.6	53.6	45.9
Outside the neighbourhood	33.6	62.4	32.1	45.9
Hazardous conditions				
Carrying heavy loads	40.7	28.1	39.3	36.1
Working with dangerous tools/machinery	15.2	0.0	21.4	6.6
Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	28.9	18.2	50.0	16.4
Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	27.8	56.5	53.6	29.5
Exposed to loud noise or vibration	19.9	18.2	35.7	13.1
Working at heights	6.2	34.9	14.3	14.8
Working with chemicals or explosives	11.2	3.4	10.7	8.2
Exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for health or safety	7.8	28.1	7.1	16.4
Exposed to any of the above	75.9	56.5	82.1	65.6
Treatment by employer				
The child is respected and treated fairly	53.5	79.7	50.0	65.6
The employer is strict but fair	7.8	10.2	17.9	4.9
The employer uses physical force on the child	4.8	0.0	3.6	3.3
The employer verbally abuses the child	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
The child does not get paid regularly	17.6	0.0	10.7	13.1
Others	1.4	0.0	3.6	0.0
Do not know	14.8	10.2	14.3	13.1

Table 7 Work conditions of children (5-17) involved in economic activities by gender and cohort, as reported by surveyed heads of households

[40] These figures are based on the household survey (conducted for representative samples of Lebanese and non-Lebanese populations). According to the comprehensive population count by residential unit, 1,121 residents are within this age group (511 of whom are Lebanese, 607 non-Lebanese, and 3 people of unreported nationality).

[41] Child labour is defined here as the involvement of children between the ages of 5 and 17 in either economic activities or household chores. But the data based on the household survey does not take into account the time spent on economic activities or household chores, nor the hazardous nature of the working conditions. For more details about the national and international legal framework governing child labour, including information about acceptable duration and conditions of work, see a publication by Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon (2018).

[42] Household chores refer to household provision of services for own consumption, namely, unpaid domestic and care work. The latter includes food preparation; dishwashing; cleaning and upkeep of a dwelling; laundry; ironing; gardening; caring for pets; shopping, installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods; childcare; and care of the sick, elderly or disabled household members; among others (The United Nations Statistics Division - Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2017).



dangerous and harmful to children; and interferes with their schooling by: depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work. (International Labour Organization, 2018)

Participants of FGDs conducted in the neighbourhood reported that they have witnessed child labour among people from the age of 10. During a set of FGDs with male children, participants reported working with their fathers in different types of jobs, such as in carpentry workshops, barber shops, grocery delivery, mechanics workshops, and street vending, among others. However, they stated that their involvement in labour does not affect their school attendance. All female caregivers argued that the minimum acceptable age for child work is 15, but they stressed that such work should only be done after school, on weekends or during summer vacation. They mentioned that acceptable jobs for children include working in libraries, restaurants and cafés or any computer-related work.

According to Decree Number 8987 issued in 2012 by the Lebanese Ministry of Labour in collaboration with the International Labour Organization, it is strictly forbidden to employ children below the age of 18 in activities and labour sectors that may harm their health, safety and morale. These "worst forms of child labour" include activities with physical, psychological and moral hazards; and activities preventing children from pursuing their right to education (Ministry of Labour and International Labour Organization, 2015). Children employed by some businesses in Old Saida might be considered to be subjected to these "worst forms of child labour", based on the definition in the above-mentioned decree. For example, working in a grocery store that sells tobacco and/or alcohol may potentially trigger substance abuse among children. Furthermore, some businesses, such as mechanics workshops, might expose children to the risk of injury or even death as they involve handling dangerous tools and equipment.

Among children involved in economic activities between the ages of 5 and 17 in surveyed households, hazardous work conditions are more prevalent among Lebanese (82.1 percent) than non-Lebanese (65.6 percent), and among boys (75.9 percent) than girls (56.5 percent). The most frequently reported hazardous conditions among males and females include carrying heavy loads and being exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity, respectively, among others (**Table 7**). For the majority of children involved in economic activities, the treatment they receive by their employers is respectful and fair (79.7 percent among females and 53.5 percent among males). However, some boys in surveyed households get paid irregularly (17.6 percent) and experience physical force exerted by their employer (4.8 percent) (**Table 7**).

Children working specifically in surveyed enterprises[43] within the neighbourhood are predominantly boys under the age of 14; they constitute around 2 percent of all employees.

According to an interviewed *mukhtar*, child employment has increased due to the influx of displaced Syrians, with the majority of Syrian children reportedly working in *narghile* (oriental tobacco pipe) coffee shops or as grocery delivery boys. Two of the four interviewed business owners working in the neighbourhood mentioned that they would not employ children, whereas a carpenter claimed hiring and training children under 17 in his workshop under appropriate conditions. Another business owner mentioned that children are worth recruiting from the age of 15 because they are efficient in learning specific skills.

> *"If I could choose between work and school, I would choose work because I learned carpentry."*
> A Lebanese boy, Old Saida

> *"One child lost his arm trying to work as a mechanic on a machine he didn't know how to work with."*
> A Lebanese female caregiver, Old Saida

CHILD MARRIAGE[44]

6.8% of those between the ages of 15 and 18 are married.

13.0% of girls between the ages of 15 and 18 are married.

0.0% of boys between the ages of 15 and 18 are married.

Of all young females aged 15 to 19 in surveyed Old Saida households, 18.6 percent were married at the time of the survey. Marriage in this age group is more common among non-Lebanese (20.7 percent) than Lebanese (15.4 percent) females. Irrespective of nationality, the prevalence of marriage among female youth (aged 15-19) is significantly higher in Old Saida, when compared to the national and South Governorate data (4.1 percent and 4.6 percent, respectively, among Lebanese; and 2.9 percent among non-Lebanese in the South Governorate). Of all women who are 20 to 49 years old in surveyed households, 28 percent got married before the age of 18, while 8.6 percent of those between 15 and 49 got married before the age of 15. Irrespective of nationality, marriage before the age of 15 is a more prevalent phenomenon in Old Saida (8.6 percent among both Lebanese and non-Lebanese), when compared to the national and the South Governorate data (3 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively, for Lebanese and 2.6 percent in the South Governorate for non-Lebanese). With regard to marriage before the age of 18 among both Lebanese and non-Lebanese women (aged 20-49), the survey in Old Saida shows higher results than the national and the South Governorate data. The marriage rates among surveyed female children between the ages of 15 and 18 show that early marriage is more prevalent among non-Lebanese (16.2 percent) than Lebanese (7.8 percent) girls residing in the neighbourhood. No cases of early marriage were reported among boys (15-18) in surveyed households, irrespective of nationality (**Appendix 1**).

During a set of FGDs, male adults argued that the minimum acceptable age for marriage is 20 for women and 30 for men, whereas female caregivers claimed that it ranges from 18 to 25 for women and from 25 to 30 for men. In this regard, participants based their rationale on the legally acceptable marriage age, their perception of maturity (for both males and females), and the need to gain independence.

[43] During the enterprise survey, employment of children was recorded by observation. Employers were not asked about this topic through the survey questionnaire.

[44] In this section, national and South Governorate indicators pertain only to PRL, who are the majority of non-Lebanese residents in Old Saida (See "Methodological Caveats" section, p. 8, no. 14).

CHILD VIOLENCE & DISCIPLINE

Using violence to discipline children is a common practice in Old Saida, particularly at home, but also in schools (**Table 8**). The rate of violent discipline experienced at home by children (aged 1–14) in surveyed Old Saida households (53.1 percent among Lebanese and 66.3 percent among non-Lebanese) is quite similar to the national and South Governorate data among Lebanese (56.9 percent and 55.3 percent, respectively) and slightly lower among non-Lebanese in comparison to the South Governorate data (76.1 percent) (**Appendix 1**).[45] Of children between the ages of 1 and 17 in the surveyed Lebanese and non-Lebanese households, 59.6 percent have been subjected to at least one form of violent discipline by a household member. Psychological aggression (52.7 percent) is slightly more prevalent than any kind of physical punishment at home (50.7 percent). Severe physical punishment is experienced by 9 percent of all children (aged 1–17) in surveyed households (**Table 8**). However, these findings are not consistent with information collected from children in FGDs, who reported experiencing only non-violent disciplining techniques within their households, such as domiciliary arrest or reduction of pocket money, among others. They rarely mentioned physical punishment and they perceived communication as the best approach to address misbehaviour. Moreover, female caregivers participating in FGDs did not mention practising physical violence on their children at home, but only psychological aggression (in the form of screaming) for disciplining purposes. During a set of FGDs with children, adults and female caregivers, the following were mentioned as main reasons for violent discipline at home: poverty, unemployment of parents and family disputes.

With regard to discipline at school, 37.7 percent of children between 1 and 17 have experienced a type of violent discipline, according to the household survey. Psychological aggression is experienced by 32.5 percent of children in that age group, and any form of physical punishment by 28.9 percent. Severe physical punishment is faced by 4.1 percent. Non-Lebanese pupils are more subjected to violent discipline at school (41.7 percent) than Lebanese ones (32.5 percent) (**Table 8**). Female caregivers, youth and children in FGDs supported these results, highlighting that violence exerted by teachers and school directors on children—in the form of physical and verbal abuse—is very prevalent. Non-Lebanese female caregivers explained that such discipline techniques are culturally and traditionally accepted. Child participants of FGDs also stressed that they have witnessed physical violence among their peers in the school playground, such as fights using hands, shoes, stones or knives (specifically for boys). Children also mentioned that they would resort to teachers or directors to resolve the conflicts between students. (For general information on children's perceptions of safety and security in the neighbourhood, see **Safety & Security chapter**.)

> *"A teacher was angry for a reason, and she hit [my son] hard. He had to be stitched. The teacher told me that he hit his head on the desk, but then I was told that she was the one who hit him. I told the school and the teacher got fired."*
>
> A Lebanese female caregiver, Old Saida

	Child discipline at home (%)					Child discipline at school (%)				
	Only non-violent discipline	Psycho-logical aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline	Only non-violent discipline	Psycho-logical aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline
			Any	Severe				Any	Severe	
Total (%)	**20.1**	**52.7**	**50.7**	**9.0**	**59.6**	**24.5**	**32.5**	**28.9**	**4.1**	**37.7**
Gender										
Male	19.5	51.8	52.9	8.4	59.8	22.7	30.0	30.0	3.8	37.4
Female	20.6	53.5	48.9	9.6	59.4	25.9	34.7	28.1	4.3	37.9
Age										
1-2	26.3	14.3	12.8	0.0	19.3	24.8	9.4	7.6	0.0	11.7
3-4	24.1	44.8	49.6	8.2	54.7	25.9	23.8	21.4	3.3	27.7
5-9	18.2	58.7	63.6	10.6	69.5	24.1	37.4	37.3	2.1	44.6
10-14	18.3	62.1	54.2	12.3	65.1	24.3	38.7	31.2	8.8	43.4
15-17	21.0	49.1	23.5	1.4	49.1	23.5	29.5	20.2	1.4	32.6
Cohort										
Leb	25.7	43.9	42.0	7.3	51.5	26.7	25.5	24.8	2.9	32.5
Non-Leb	15.7	59.6	57.6	10.4	66.0	22.7	38.1	32.2	5.0	41.7
Education of head of household										
Preschool	0.0	93.6	40.7	12.8	93.6	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	12.8	58.8	57.1	7.8	65.1	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate	30.7	46.2	46.0	7.6	54.1	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary	19.8	34.4	24.0	5.9	38.8	-	-	-	-	-
BP	18.3	38.3	40.0	0.0	49.2	-	-	-	-	-
BT, TS or LT	20.7	0.0	61.9	0.0	61.9	-	-	-	-	-
University	49.1	26.8	41.3	9.6	41.3	-	-	-	-	-

Table 8 Child (1-17) discipline at home and at school, as reported by surveyed heads of households

[45] National and South Governorate indicators pertain only to PRL, who are the majority of non-Lebanese residents in Old Saida (See "Methodological Caveats" section, p. 8, no. 14).

CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

Among surveyed households in Old Saida, 1.7 percent of Lebanese and 2.4 percent of non-Lebanese children under the age of 14 have disabilities.[46] The reported disabilities include deafness, paralysis, epilepsy, autism, as well as trisomy disorders.

Most parents of children with disabilities mentioned during their FGD that their children sit at home and watch television, play around or study. Some stated that they allow their child to leave home in order to mingle with other children in the neighbourhood. During the same FGD, some participants argued that their children face discrimination, experience difficulties when accessing educational services, and are exposed to verbal abuse and bullying. Some children without disabilities who participated in other FGDs reported that they do not accept those with special needs. Parents of children with disabilities suggested activities that could be planned for their children, and expressed the need for more safe places for them to play (See **"Open Spaces" section** in Access & Open Spaces chapter for details on children's playtime).

During an FGD, most of the parents of children with disabilities reported receiving financial support. However, they expressed the need for a specialized school and health centre for their children. All key informants from the four health facilities whose representatives took part in interviews mentioned receiving children with disabilities, but they stressed on the need for better-equipped specialized medical centres and experts to cater for people with special needs. Key informants from the two SDCs located near the neighbourhood mentioned not receiving people with special needs but referring them to other centres (See **Health chapter** for general information about these facilities).

Regarding education services, key informants from the seven interviewed education facilities mentioned that they do not receive children and youth with physical and intellectual needs (See **Education chapter** for general information about these facilities). During an FGD, most of the parents of children with disabilities mentioned that their child is enrolled in a private school or a special care centre, and reported being satisfied with the quality of the provided services. Yet, they said that none of their children attend non-formal education, and a few non-Lebanese parents noted not being able to register their child in school because they are not nationals.

"A summer camp is organized for children in the area, but our children are not allowed to participate."
A parent of a child with a disability, Old Saida

"In our area, if you take [your child who has a disability] with you, people blame you, saying you take him out to beg. In our society, if a child is born with a disorder, [people think] it is better if they die. ... My son is at school now. I take him out of school during lunch time for him to sit with his friends. Otherwise, he stays alone in class. In our society, no one cares."
A parent of a child with a disability, Old Saida



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[46] Based on the comprehensive population count in the neighbourhood, five children (aged 0-14) have disabilities.

YOUTH

YOUTH (15-24) POPULATION

15.4% of all Leb

19.4% of all non-Leb

72.4% Unemployed

73.9% of all Leb youth | 71.4% of all non-Leb youth

73.8% Completed primary school

73.5% of all Leb youth | 73.9% of all non-Leb youth

55.4% Out-of-school

56.5% of all Leb youth (15-21) | 54.6% of all non-Leb youth (15-21)

Source: Household survey for representative samples of Lebanese and non-Lebanese populations

	Economic activities (%)	Household chores (%)
Gender		
Male	42.3	41.5
Female	16.6	78.3
Cohort		
Leb	27.5	49.0
Non-Leb	34.2	63.6

Table 9 Youth (15-24) involvement in economic activities or household chores

Leb	1.5%
Non-Leb	2.4%

Figure 20 Pregnant youth (15-19) by cohort

Leb	4.1%
Non-Leb	8.4%

Figure 21 Married youth (15-18) by cohort


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Among Old Saida's surveyed population, 15.4 percent of the Lebanese and 19.4 percent of the non-Lebanese are youth between the ages of 15 and 24.[47] Findings from quantitative and qualitative data suggest that youth in the neighbourhood face some challenging conditions, especially related to limited educational, training and employment opportunities.

EDUCATION LEVEL

Most surveyed youth in Old Saida have attended primary, intermediate or secondary school as their highest level of education (27.7 percent, 23.5 percent and 22.9 percent, respectively). The proportion of male youth who have attended primary school (31.7 percent) is higher than that of female youth (23.8 percent). However, a shift is noticeable for higher levels of education, where percentages for females are slightly higher than those of males. Specifically, more female youth have attended intermediate (24.7 percent) and secondary (25.5 percent) school compared to male youth (22.3 percent and 20.2 percent, respectively). Similarly, females have a slightly higher attendance rate for technical secondary school and technical higher education compared to males (2.4 percent) (**Figure 16**).

Some FGD participants linked the low educational attainment of youth in Old Saida to the absence of a caregiver, early marriage, and limited number of livelihood opportunities.

LIVELIHOODS[48]

Low youth employment opportunities add to the challenging living conditions in Old Saida; 73.9 percent of Lebanese and 71.4 percent of non-Lebanese youth aged 15 to 24 reported being unemployed (**Table 12**).

The proportion of youth involved in household chores is higher compared to engagement in economic activities, irrespective of gender and nationality (57.3 percent and 31.3 percent of all youth, respectively). Among youth,

	M (%)	F (%)	Leb (%)	Non-Leb (%)
Total of youth (15-24) involved in economic activities	77.2	22.8	38.0	62.0
Workplace				
Inside the neighbourhood	58.1	49.3	60.7	53.3
Outside the neighbourhood	38.9	40.7	35.7	41.6
Hazardous conditions				
Carrying heavy loads	36.6	40.1	28.6	42.9
Working with dangerous tools/machinery	15.4	14.9	23.2	10.4
Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	36.0	8.9	33.9	27.3
Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	32.4	27.7	35.7	28.6
Exposed to loud noise or vibration	20.8	23.6	16.1	24.7
Working at heights	10.7	10.6	8.9	11.7
Working with chemicals or explosives	14.2	0.0	16.1	7.8
Exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for health or safety	16.1	10.6	17.9	13.0
Exposed to any of the above	64.8	69.1	71.4	62.3
Treatment by employer				
The child is respected and treated fairly	61.6	69.9	69.6	59.7
The employer is strict but fair	6.8	3.0	7.1	5.2
The employer uses physical force on the child	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
The employer verbally abuses the child	7.5	17.6	8.9	10.4
The child does not get paid regularly	17.1	3.0	8.9	16.9

Table 10 Work conditions of youth (15-24) involved in economic activities by gender and cohort, as reported by surveyed heads of households

[47] These figures are based on the household survey (conducted for representative samples of Lebanese and non-Lebanese populations). According to the comprehensive population count by residential unit, 1,128 residents are within this age group (496 of whom are Lebanese, 631 non-Lebanese, and 1 of unreported nationality).

[48] This section focuses on the involvement of youth (aged 15-24) in economic activities and household chores, irrespective of their employment age. For information on child labour for those between 5 and 17, see Child Protection chapter.

females are proportionally more involved in household chores (78.3 percent) than males (41.5 percent), whereas males are proportionally more involved in economic activities (42.3 percent) than females (16.6 percent). Moreover, non-Lebanese youth are more engaged in economic activities (34.2 percent) and household chores (63.6 percent) than Lebanese youth (27.5 percent and 49 percent, respectively) (**Table 9**).

Among youth who are involved in economic activities, 58.1 percent of males and 49.3 percent of females work in the neighbourhood. With regard to work conditions of youth involved in economic activities, 64.8 percent of males and 69.1 percent of females are exposed to hazardous conditions. The most frequently reported hazardous conditions include carrying heavy loads and being exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity/dust, fumes or gas/loud noise or vibration. For the majority of the youth involved in economic activities, the treatment they receive by their employers is respectful and fair (61.6 percent among males and 69.9 percent among females), or to a much lesser extent, verbally abusive (7.5 percent among males and 17.6 percent among females). In addition, some working youth (17.1 percent among males and 3 percent among females) have received irregular payments (**Table 10**).

All youth FGD participants highlighted their struggle to find stable and fulfilling work opportunities.[49] Lebanese male youth participants mentioned that they are interested in joining the security forces or becoming civil servants in any governmental institution, but that they are mainly working in less skilled jobs as vendors. Non-Lebanese male youth stated having a preference to work as chefs, computer engineers and truck repairers. Lebanese female youth expressed that they preferred working as accountants, secretaries, cosmetologists and hairdressers; while non-Lebanese female youth mentioned jobs as tailors and shop owners. However, Lebanese female youth were mostly working as vendors in shops.

With regards to vocational training programmes for youth in the area, male youth participants in the FGDs mentioned that courses on the following subjects have been available in the neighbourhood, among others: nursing, electricity, elderly care and childcare, English, photography and graphic design. Despite their availability, the majority of the participants had not attended these courses. However, female youth participants noted the absence of vocational training sessions in the area and expressed their preference for courses on trade, accounting, tailoring and embroidery, and chocolate decoration. FGD participants mentioned the importance of conducting the training sessions in a safe venue at a convenient time, in addition to being provided with employment opportunities after the completion of training.

> “*Every day it is the same; we gather at night, then we wake up late the day after because there are no jobs.*”
> A Lebanese male youth, Old Saida

SAFETY & SECURITY[50]

The youth FGD participants' feelings of insecurity mainly stem from issues related to clashes between religious groups, sectarianism, lack of lighting, or disagreement between people from different groups or political parties. Generally, most participants stressed on feeling insecure at night-time.

Moreover, all youth FGD participants complained about the poor housing conditions, environmental concerns (garbage accumulation and pollution), and the bad reputation of the neighbourhood that leads other youth from surrounding areas to have an aversion to them. Youth expressed that they prefer not to intervene in case any disputes occur in the area among residents or with the municipality.

Youth FGD participants acknowledged the presence of armed groups, but none of them reported supporting or being involved in them. However, those who knew of armed youth stated that individuals have joined them because they received payment, access to health services and education, legal assistance or personal gain due to the lack of available jobs or in order to afford drugs.

Some of the youth argued that it is within every citizen's responsibility to guarantee the safety of the neighbourhood, and reported that they tend to resolve problems themselves. The remaining participants claimed that this is the responsibility of political parties or government security institutions, but stated that they would not resort to them in times of conflict due to their inability to help or their corrupt practices. Youth mentioned special police forces—that are not affiliated with any political party—to be present in the area; yet some of them found their performance unsatisfactory (e.g. taking time to arrive to a scene) or in some cases biased.

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[49] Relative to Lebanese, Palestinians and Syrians face additional constraints to labour market access in terms of the types of jobs they can occupy and the acquisition of work permits.

[50] See Safety & Security chapter for more general information at the neighbourhood level.

LOCAL ECONOMY & LIVELIHOODS

463

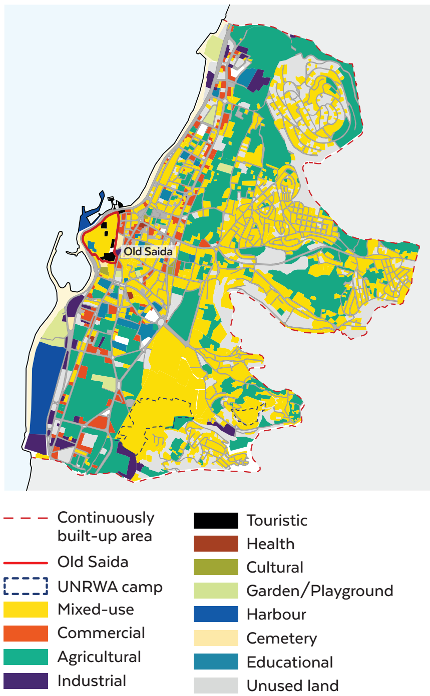
Total number of enterprises

316 Shops

48 Workshops

99 Vacant

Source: Field survey of all neighbourhood enterprises



Source: Adapted from *Saida City Profile* (UN-Habitat Lebanon, forthcoming)

Figure 22 Old Saida land use within Saida City

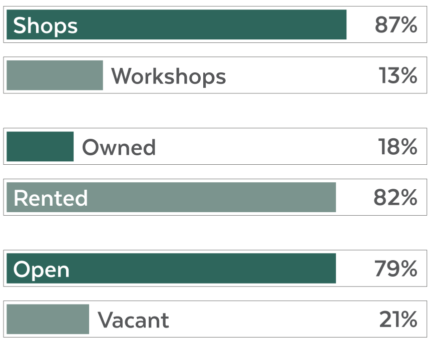


Figure 23 Types, tenured type, and occupancy of enterprises

OVERVIEW

Old Saida is located in the third-largest city in Lebanon (**Figure iii**, p. **iii**). Saida El-Qadimeh cadastre—of which Old Saida occupies a considerable part—is identified as one of the 251 most vulnerable cadastres in the country, according to the Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon (2015).

While Old Saida is predominantly a residential neighbourhood, many of its buildings are mixed-use—residential and commercial, with mostly shops and workshops (**Figures 4, 22** and **24**). There is a high percentage of boutiques, food and grocery shops, as well as carpentry and tailoring workshops within the neighbourhood's enterprises, in addition to touristic sites.

Historically, the neighbourhood comprised 10 *souks*, which were named after the professions that were practised in them: Souk El-Najjarine (carpenters), Souk El-Dahab (gold) that is also known as Souk El-Sagha (goldsmiths), Souk El-Bazerkan (clothes), Souk El-Khodra (vegetables), Souk El-Lahamine (butchers), Souk El-Akkadine (fish netting), Souk El-Hayakine (tailors), Souk El-Haddadine (blacksmiths), and Souk El-Kendarjiyeh (shoemakers). These professions are still performed in some of these *souks*. The tenth *souk*, called Souk El-Moutran, is located near a church.

The location of Old Saida plays a significant role in shaping its economic structure. The neighbourhood is bounded by the seaside highway (Rafic El-Hariri Street) from its southern up until its northern edge. The highway separates the neighbourhood from the old port. To the east, Old Saida is bordered by El-Shakriyeh Street, which is considered a vital road in Saida City and a main commercial street in the area, serving as the main entry point to the neighbourhood. The northern tip of the street accommodates several enterprises, generating a network between the street, the neighbourhood and the surrounding area to the east. Various touristic sites are spread all over Old Saida, with a heavy concentration in the north (**Figure 3**). A second entry point is also positioned on the seaside highway, located in front of Khan El-Franj, a major touristic site. The third entry point, known as Bawaba El-Fawka, is located in the south-east corner of the neighbourhood and is considered the main entrance for those coming from the rest of Saida City to the old town (**Figure 24**).

The general sentiments expressed by interviewed enterprise owners within Old Saida emphasize their discontent with the neighbourhood's economic situation, including lack of job opportunities. Reported reasons include: lack of adequate and up-to-date equipment, safety problems (e.g. insufficient street lighting), in addition to the increased competition faced from migrant labourers in recent years.

Local and international organizations have completed or have been implementing several projects in the neighbourhood to help improve the livelihood opportunities of residents (**Appendix 2**). For example, one of the aims of the ongoing Bahr El-Eid Revival Project is to provide a safe and well-equipped public space for shop owners and craftsmen to showcase their products (See **"Open Spaces" section** in Access & Open Spaces chapter). Another example is UN-Habitat's Cultural Heritage Project, which also has a livelihood component (**Appendix 8**).

SOUKS & ENTERPRISES[51]

DISTRIBUTION

In the neighbourhood, 79 percent of the surveyed enterprises (both shops and workshops) are in operation, while 21 percent are vacant stores (**Figure 23**). According to local business owners, vacant stores are prevalent because various owners have migrated to different cities or are living abroad.

Moreover, it was added that most of the old shops are unable to endure due to the difficult economic situation that the country in general is passing through, while enterprises that are able to remain functional are those that are renting their properties based on the old rent law.[52]

[51] Individual building footprints were not possible to draw in Old Saida because many buildings are joined together. Thus, a cluster-based assessment of buildings was undertaken.

[52] The old rent law (Law 160/1992) restricts increases to the rental rates of lease agreements (both residential and commercial) that were signed before 1992, thus maintaining much lower rates than the current market value of properties. The law was issued in 1992 and it was amended in 2014 and 2017; "old rent law" refers to the 1992 law and not to its recent amendments.

Based on the enterprise survey, shops make up the vast majority (87 percent) of all operating enterprises, while the remainder (13 percent) are workshops. In general, shops and workshops are evenly distributed across Old Saida, with shops mainly concentrated in the northern and central parts of the neighbourhood (**Figure 24**).

The majority of shops are boutiques (17 percent), food and grocery stores (17 percent), restaurants and cafés (8 percent), bakeries (6 percent), jewellery stores (5 percent), salons (5 percent), and storage shops (5 percent), among others (**Figure 25**). The location of shops depends considerably on their type; for instance, boutiques and jewellery shops are located largely in the northern main entrance of the neighbourhood, while food-related shops (e.g. food and grocery stores, restaurants and cafés, bakeries and butcher shops) are concentrated in the central part of Old Saida (**Figure 26**).

Workshops mainly comprise tailoring (21 percent), carpentry (21 percent), metalwork (8 percent) and plumbing (6 percent), among others (**Figure 25**). Similarly, the locations of workshops are telling of their types, with heavy-duty workshops (e.g. mechanics and metalwork) mostly concentrated in the periphery of the neighbourhood, whereas light-duty workshops (e.g. tailoring and plumbing) are mainly located in the centre (**Figure 27**).

Most of the surveyed enterprises—75 percent of shops and 77 percent of workshops—are open at standard working hours (8 to 12 hours/day). Almost no shops or workshops open on a 24/7 basis.

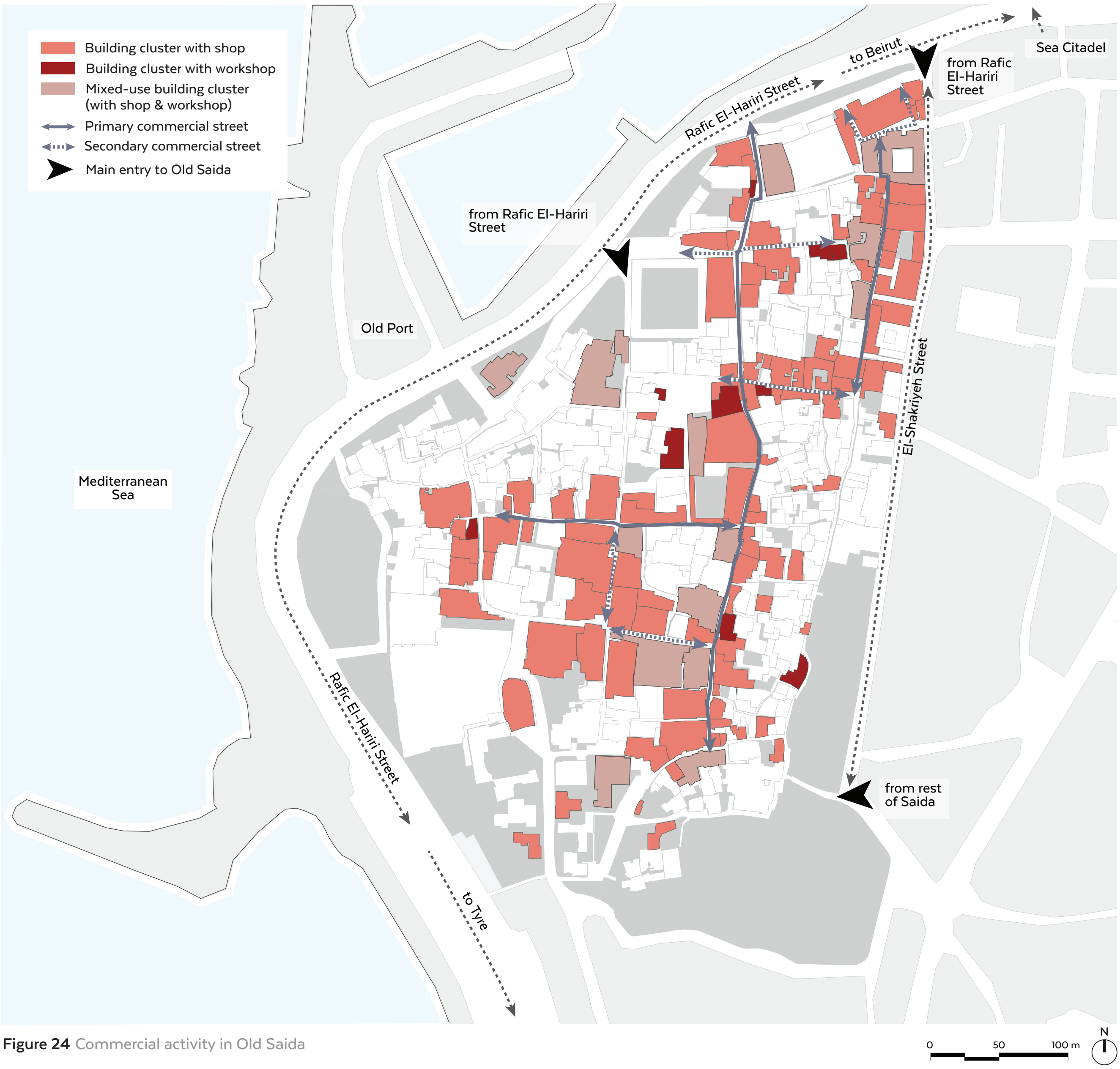


Figure 24 Commercial activity in Old Saida

BUSINESS AGE[53]

Over half (63 percent) of the neighbourhood's enterprises are long-established businesses that have been operational for more than 10 years. Businesses that are new (functioning for five years or less) account for 22 percent, with under a fifth (15 percent) falling into the medium-aged bracket (6–10 years) (**Table 11**). As in other profiled neighbourhoods in Tripoli (UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a; 2018b; 2018c), the proportion of medium-aged businesses in Old Saida is considerably lower than that of long-established ones.

A closer look at business age reveals the significance of long-established businesses in Old Saida. They employ the largest number of people: 76 percent of all employees working in the neighbourhood. They also employ the highest proportion of Syrians and Palestinians: 74 percent and 89 percent of the total number of Syrian and Palestinian employees working in the neighbourhood, respectively. Moreover, long-established businesses hire the highest number of female employees as compared to medium-aged or new businesses—around 80 percent of all females employed in Old Saida. Furthermore, around 80 percent of workshops are long-established businesses.

Overall, shops and workshops exhibit similar age profiles in Old Saida; in the case of both types of enterprises, the proportion of long-established businesses is the highest (61 percent for shops and 79 percent for workshops) compared to businesses in younger age brackets (medium-aged and new businesses combined) (**Appendix 6**).

Boutiques and food and grocery stores make up the highest proportion of shops, regardless of their age bracket. Among the four most common types of workshops, new businesses are only found for tailoring ones (**Appendix 6**).

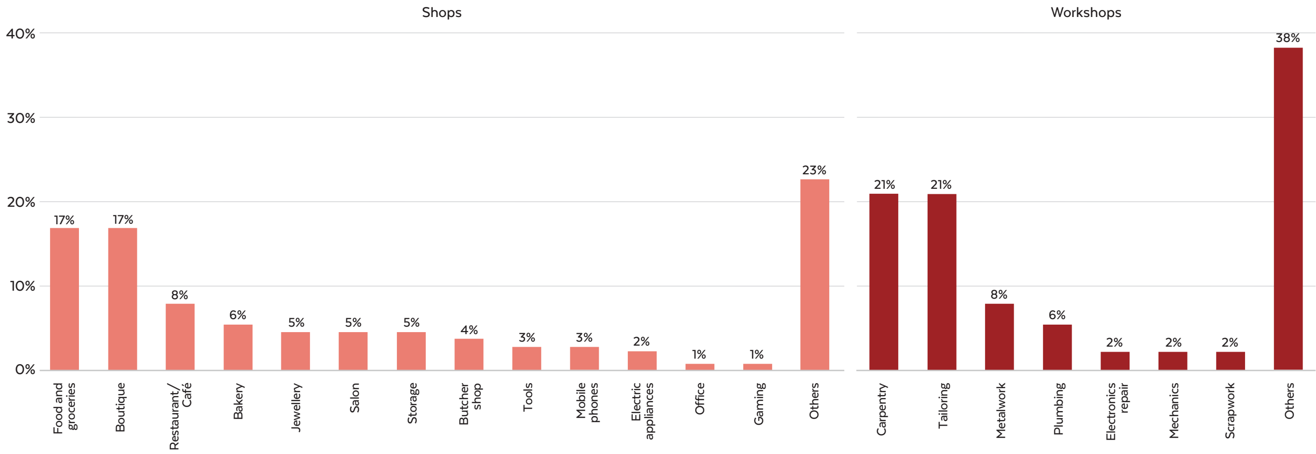


Figure 25 Distribution of shops and workshops by type

		Tenure type (%)		
		Owned	Rented	Total
Business age*	Long-established	14	49	63
	Medium-aged	2	13	15
	New	2	20	22
	Total	18	82	100

* "Long-established", "medium-aged" and "new" refer to businesses that have been operational for more than 10 years, 6–10 years and 0–5 years, respectively.

Table 11 Business age and tenure type of enterprises



[53] Being a snapshot, the survey data cannot distinguish dynamics such as rate of establishment and die-off among different enterprise types, nor does it consider structural change affecting the business environment. These caveats limit ability to interpret this data.

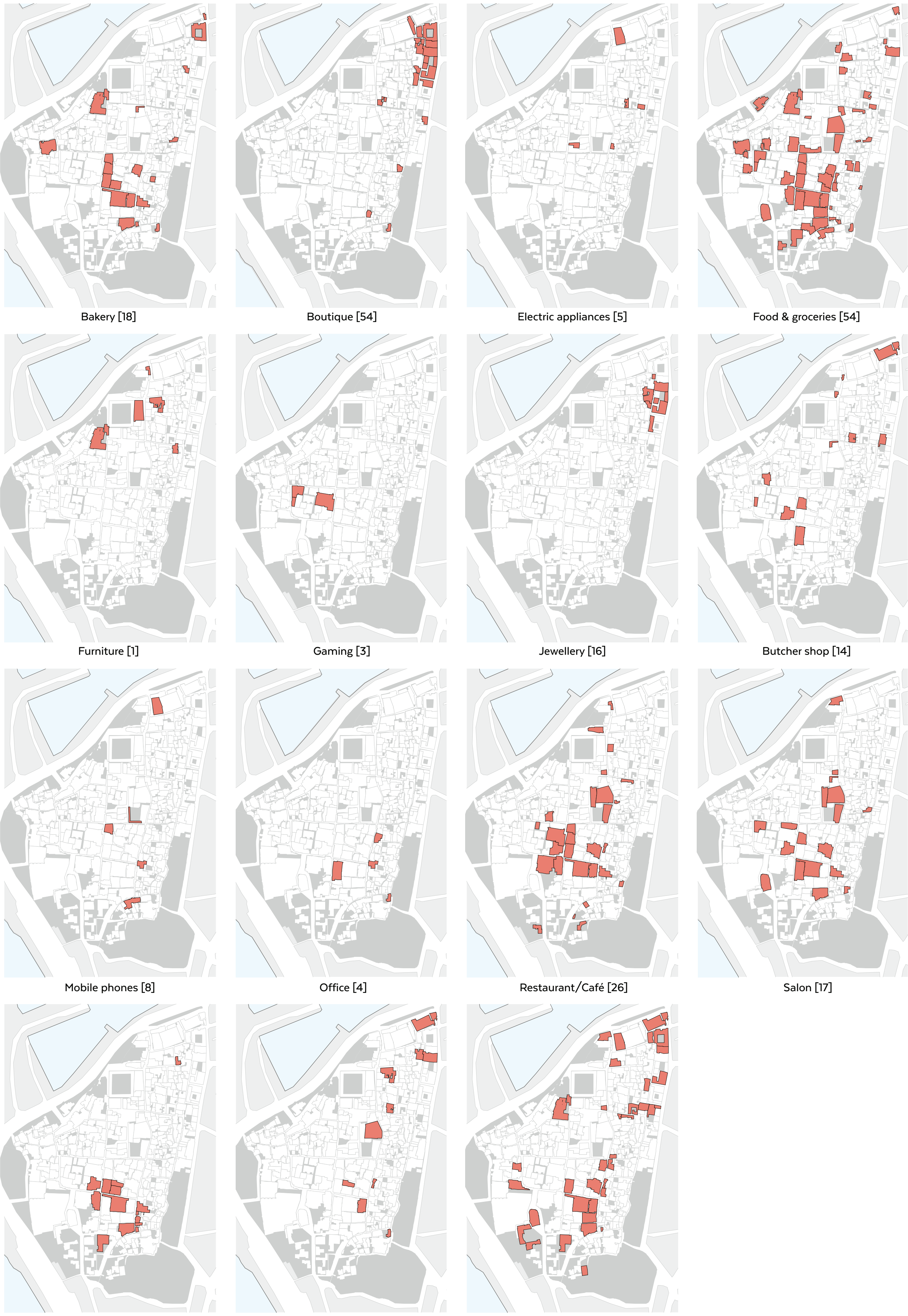


Figure 26 Number and distribution of building clusters with shops



Figure 27 Number and distribution of building clusters with workshops


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ENTERPRISE TENURE TYPE

The most common size of shops and workshops (whether rented or owned) in Old Saida is 6 to 15 m^2. The majority of shops (82 percent) and workshops (79 percent) are rented, and the most common rent range for both shops and workshops is up to USD 100 per month. More than 50 percent of surveyed enterprises reported no rent increase since 2011, the year of the Syrian crisis outbreak. Several of the interviewed business owners refer to the new rent law in the country (initiated in 2014 and amended in 2017), which removed rent control from pre-1992 rent contracts, as the basis for rent increase. In the case of workshops and shops, new businesses are proportionally more likely to be rented compared to medium-aged and long-established businesses.

CUSTOMER CATCHMENT AREA

The majority of the customers of Old Saida shops (58 percent) and 50 percent of the customers of workshops come from within the neighbourhood. Attracting customers from outside the neighbourhood might be related to Old Saida's location (e.g. proximity to the seaside highway and port, and existence of touristic sites). Among shops, boutiques attract the most customers from adjacent neighbourhoods and Saida City. Among workshops, tailoring, carpentry and plumbing ones attract the most customers from outside Old Saida, with customers coming from adjacent neighbourhoods, Saida City or beyond.

BUSINESS OWNERS & EMPLOYEES[54]

Shops and workshops in Old Saida are generally run by a single business owner, together with very few employees. The majority of enterprises (52 percent of shops and 57 percent of workshops) do not employ any individuals. In general, more employees work in shops than in workshops. Among shops, boutiques have the highest number of employees, 33 percent of total employment in shops. Among workshops, tailors and carpenters employ the most people, 25 percent each of total employment in workshops.

The majority of enterprises (74 percent) in Old Saida are exclusively managed by Lebanese business owners. In addition, PRL run 21 percent of enterprises, Syrians 4 percent, while people of other nationalities 1 percent (**Figure 28**). More than half of the Syrian and PRL business owners operate long-established businesses (created in or after 2006), the rest operate medium-aged (established between 2007 and 2011) and new businesses (opened in or after 2012, i.e. after the start of the war in Syria). The majority (63 percent) of new enterprises are run by Lebanese business owners, 26 percent by PRL, 10 percent by Syrian and 1 percent by people of other nationalities.

Most of the owned enterprises in Old Saida belong to Lebanese nationals (88 percent); 94 percent of Syrian business owners and 79 percent of PRL ones are on rent contracts. In Old Saida, renters are slightly younger than owners, with renters falling mostly between 36 and 49 years of age, and owners mostly between 50 and 64 years.

Of all employees, 49 percent are Lebanese, 30 percent PRL, 20 percent Syrian, and 1 percent PRS. Most PRL and Syrian employees work in shops, especially in boutiques (42 percent of total PRL employment and 29 percent of total Syrian employment). On the other hand, in workshops, 75 percent of PRL employees and 25 percent of Syrian employees work as tailors (**Figure 29**; **Appendix 6**).

The majority of both male (42 percent) and female (53 percent) employees are aged 25 to 35. Child employment is also present in the surveyed Old Saida enterprises; it makes up 1 percent of employment in shops and 11 percent of employment in workshops. Working boys under the age of 14 constitute 2 percent of all employees (no girls within that age group were reported to be working at the time of the survey) (**Figure 29**; See **Youth** and **Child Protection chapters**).

Most business owners reside within the neighbourhood (67 percent) or in adjacent neighbourhoods (29 percent). Similarly, the majority of employees live within the neighbourhood (59 percent) or in adjacent neighbourhoods (37 percent).

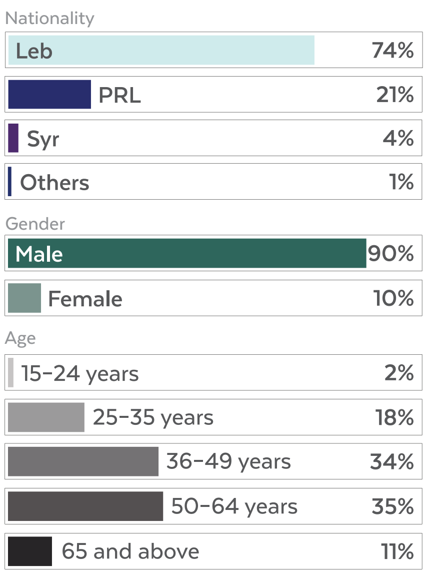


Figure 28 Information on business owners

GENDER

A gender discrepancy is reported in business ownership and employment in Old Saida. Of the neighbourhood's surveyed business owners, 90 percent are male compared to only 10 percent who are female. Among employees too, males are higher in number than females, but the gender gap is not as accentuated as in business ownership—78 percent are males and 22 percent females (**Figures 28** and **29**; **Appendix 6**). Despite the existence of a gender gap, the latter rate of female involvement in the workforce is relatively higher when compared to previously profiled vulnerable neighbourhoods in the North Governorate (UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a; 2018b; 2018c). Several interviewed business owners in Old Saida referred to safety and security issues as the main reason behind the low representation of women in enterprises as employees and business owners. Some also mentioned that the nature of work in certain enterprises is unsuitable for women.

According to the enterprise survey, the majority (76 percent) of female employees work in boutiques, most of which are long-established businesses. Most female business owners run shops; 39 percent run boutiques, and 24 percent run food and grocery stores. The small percentage of female business owners who run workshops are mostly tailors. Of the female business owners, most of them run long-established businesses.

[54] The enterprise survey does not assess the official registration status of enterprises. Compared to Lebanese, Palestinians and Syrians face additional barriers to labour market access in terms of the kinds of occupations they can legally have and the acquisition of work permits.


2500-
SUPER

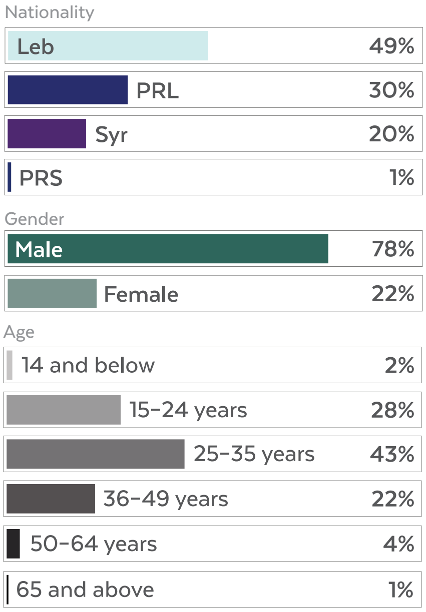


Figure 29 Information on employees

COMMERCIAL STREETS & BASIC URBAN SERVICES

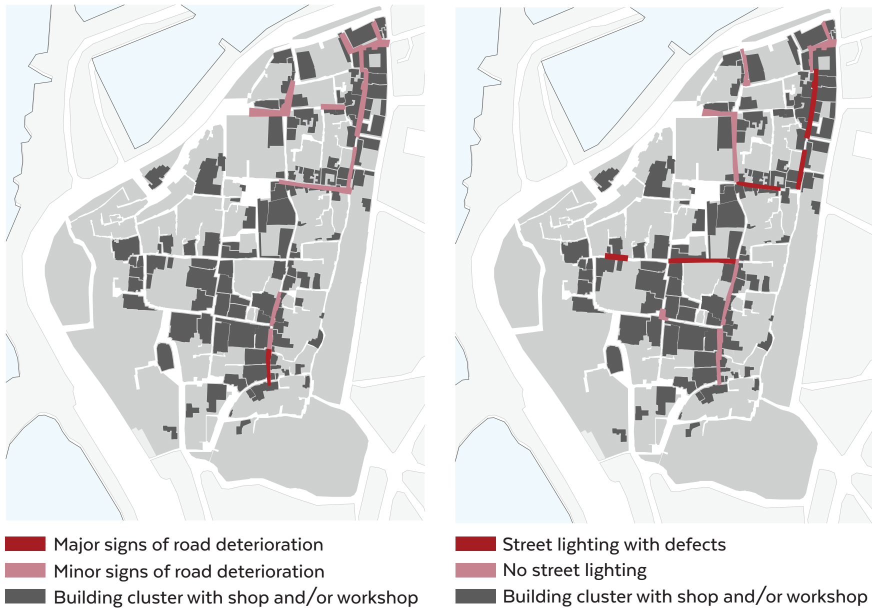
Many Old Saida enterprises face the threat of the poor provision of some basic urban services (**Figure 30**), which is potentially affecting business efficiency. The main constraint that enterprises experience is the lack of effective lighting along some primary, secondary and tertiary commercial streets;[55] around 23 percent (by street length) have street lighting with defects and 34 percent have no street lighting. Most interviewed business owners mentioned street lighting as being fair, but the remaining found it inadequate.

Road conditions in Old Saida are generally good—only 7 percent of commercial streets (by area) show major signs of road deterioration and 39 percent show minor signs of such deterioration.

During KIIs, solid waste collection was found mostly adequate, with the remaining responses split between good or neutral.

All of the interviewed business owners reported that stormwater and wastewater networks function normally (See **WaSH** and **Electricity chapters; "Accessibility & Mobility" section** in Access & Open Spaces chapter).





Major signs of road deterioration: Dilapidated surface, potholes, water ponding.
Minor signs of road deterioration: Road surface in fair condition.

Figure 30 Basic urban services in commercial streets

[55] The hierarchy of the commercial streets is determined by visual observation by comparing customer footfall and the number of enterprises at the different commercial streets. It is relative to each neighbourhood's commercial activity.

USD 435 ± 260

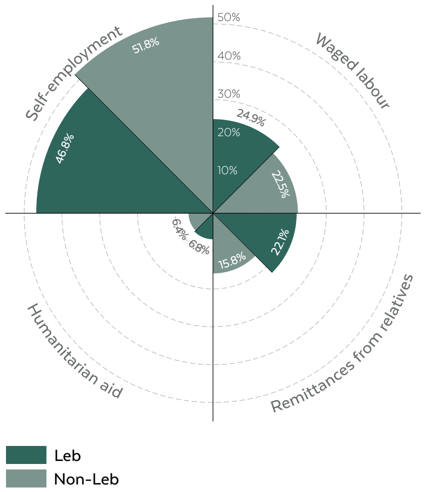
Average monthly household income

USD 441 ± 279 Leb
USD 431 ± 241 Non-Leb

Unemployment among working-age (15-64) populaton

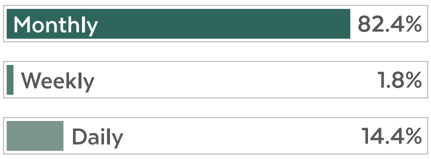
45.1% of all Leb working-age group | 44.2% of all non-Leb working-age group

Source: Household survey for representative samples of Lebanese and non-Lebanese populations



Other sources: Savings, pensions, credits, loans, debts, gifts from family or relatives, and sale of assets and crops, among others.

Figure 31 Sources of household income by cohort



Fortnightly (1.3%) and do not know (0.1%).

Figure 32 Frequency of household income

LIVELIHOODS

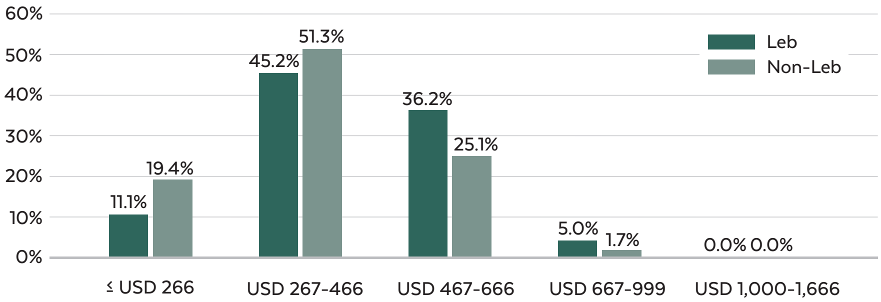
Based on the comprehensive population count by residential unit, Old Saida's working-age (15-63) population is around 3,650, including approximately 1,710 Lebanese, 1,940 non-Lebanese, and 2 people of unreported nationality (See **Table 1** and **footnote 18** in Population chapter). Based on the household survey findings, around half of the working-age population, irrespective of nationality cohort, is unemployed.[56] There are wide gender variations in the unemployment rate. Females (5 and above), irrespective of nationality cohort, have a significantly higher unemployment rate than males of the same age group (**Table 12**).

Lebanese and non-Lebanese have similar unemployment rates, irrespective of their age group. More specifically, 45.1 percent of the Lebanese (aged 15-64) reported being unemployed, and 36.9 percent stated being paid employees, among others. As for non-Lebanese within the same working-age group, 44.2 percent reported being unemployed, and 30.7 percent mentioned being paid employees, among others (**Table 12**). The proportion of unemployed Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Old Saida is lower compared to previously profiled neighbourhoods in the North Governorate (UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a; 2018b; 2018c).

Employed Lebanese (whether paid or unpaid) work on average between 27 and 33 hours per week, while non-Lebanese around 13 to 40 hours per week. Of employed heads of households in Old Saida, 31.7 percent are professionals, with the next most popular ocHcupation being service workers and shop/market workers (13.6 percent).

The average monthly household income (± standard deviation) in Old Saida is USD 435 (± 260), which is the lowest compared to previously profiled neighbourhoods in the North Governorate (UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a; 2018b; 2018c). In Old Saida, Lebanese households reported earning slightly higher average monthly incomes (USD 441 ± 279) than non-Lebanese ones (USD 431 ± 241) (**Figure 33**). The difference between the incomes of Lebanese and non-Lebanese households is much higher in the other profiled neighbourhoods.

For most households, the main source of income is self-employment (46.8 percent



Do not know (0.7% of Lebanese and 0.9% of non-Lebanese), refused to answer (1.8% of Lebanese and 1.6% of non-Lebanese).

Figure 33 Average monthly household income by cohort





[56] In the household survey, heads of households report on the employment status of household members for the last week prior to the survey day. In their answers, the heads of households are asked to include any activity performed by each household member as a regular or casual employee, self-employed or employer; or as an unpaid family worker helping out in a household business or farm.

for Lebanese and 51.8 percent for non-Lebanese) or—to a lesser extent—waged labour (24.9 percent for Lebanese and 22.5 percent for non-Lebanese). A few households cover their expenses through remittances from relatives (22.1 percent for Lebanese and 15.8 percent for non-Lebanese) or other sources (**Figure 31**).

Most of the households (85.5 percent of Lebanese and 79.7 percent of non-Lebanese) receive their income monthly. A few households receive theirs daily (11.5 percent of Lebanese and 16.9 percent of non-Lebanese) or weekly (1.5 percent of Lebanese and 2 percent of non-Lebanese) (**Figure 32**).

Household wealth was assessed through an index, which was constructed by using data on housing characteristics, household and personal assets, and water and sanitation via principal components analysis. Along the five constructed wealth index quintiles, 23.4 percent of Lebanese households were found in the richest quintile, compared to the 19.1 percent found in the poorest quintile. In contrast, 20.8 percent of non-Lebanese households were categorized as "poorest" and 16.4 percent as "richest" (**Figure 34**).

MALE EMPLOYMENT

The proportion of Lebanese male paid employees (5 and above) in surveyed Old Saida households (40.2 percent) is almost equal to that of non-Lebanese ones (40.3 percent) (**Table 12**).

Lebanese and non-Lebanese male adults who participated in the FGDs described challenging labour market conditions in the neighbourhood, emphasizing the low wages and limited job opportunities. The majority of Lebanese participants also complained about the labour market competition by non-Lebanese. The few male adults that had jobs at the time of the FGDs worked in different companies (e.g. electricity, maintenance, camera surveillance, real estate or food service). Other available jobs in the area were also mentioned: manual labour, taxi driving, working as a vegetable vendor or running a café). The work environment was described as insecure, highly dependent on the employers' behaviour, and lacking basic employment rights. Saida's Merchant Association (the governing body of Old Saida's market) was described by Lebanese male adults as inefficient, leading individuals to solve retail issues themselves.

Male participants in the FGDs did not single out a job type as being the most preferred; they expressed a general sense of hopelessness towards Old Saida and the country as a whole in terms of livelihood opportunities. However, they conveyed the need for new factories, workshops (e.g. carpentry), elderly homes and rehabilitation centres for drug addicts to secure adequate jobs and help support families.

FGD participants mentioned that vocational training programmes are barely existent in the area; only two non-Lebanese male adults attended training sessions on hairdressing and computer literacy. Lebanese male adults expressed the need for vocational training sessions—on such topics as mechanics work, air conditioner repair and electronics—to keep the youth away from drugs, while non-Lebanese male adults perceived such programmes as non-essential. FGD participants mentioned the importance of being provided with employment opportunities after the completion of the training.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

The proportion of Lebanese female paid employees (5 and above) in surveyed Old Saida households (26.3 percent) is slightly higher than that of non-Lebanese ones (22.3 percent) (**Table 12**).

During FGDs, Lebanese male adults noted that the area is conservative and that females are usually not allowed to work. However, they perceived that the available jobs for females include sewing, cooking, vending in boutiques, and working as secretaries or in schools. In addition, female adult FGD participants mentioned some other common jobs performed by females: working at bakeries, vegetable shops, and restaurants. At the time of their FGD, the majority of non-Lebanese females were working as tailors, supermarket owners, chefs and hairdressers, among others.

Lebanese female FGD participants perceived that there is no difference between male and female jobs. However, non-Lebanese females perceived that, unlike females, men have abundant job opportunities—albeit physically demanding. Females reportedly face a number of difficulties to find a job, mostly related to childbearing obligations, age restrictions specified by employers, religious appearance, non-Lebanese nationality, need for connections, and lack of the required education. Regarding workplace challenges, participants noted long working hours as a concern but were satisfied with the treatment by employers and the lack of conflicts at work. Additionally, they mentioned that the creation of factories, tailoring workshops and cooking projects might further increase job opportunities.

Almost all female FGD participants mentioned the absence of vocational training courses in the area. Training sessions on electronics, literacy, tailoring, hairdressing, nursing and computer skills were of particular interest to female adults. In order for vocational training programmes to be successful and useful, participants stressed on the importance of proper venues, professional trainers, availability of equipment, trainer-participant interaction, and post-training job opportunities.

As for women's role in the area, both Lebanese and non-Lebanese women stated that their main role is within the household, and includes raising their children, taking care of their families, and supporting the household financially when needed. The majority of female adults noted that household decisions are taken cooperatively with their husbands. Regarding women's representation in local authorities, participants held conflicting views; non-Lebanese female adults noted women to be rarely involved, while Lebanese female adults stating otherwise. Female adults' perceptions about enhancing their role in the community include: increasing their involvement in events, obtaining an education, raising awareness about women's role in the community, and strengthening self-development.

12.2% of all Leb | **12.5%** of all non-Leb

Households with a member who borrowed money. Reasons include: repaying debts (27.3 percent of Lebanese and 29.5 percent of non-Lebanese), buying food (26.7 percent of Lebanese and 26.2 percent of non-Lebanese) or buying or renting a house (19.7 percent of Lebanese and 18 percent of non-Lebanese), among other reasons.

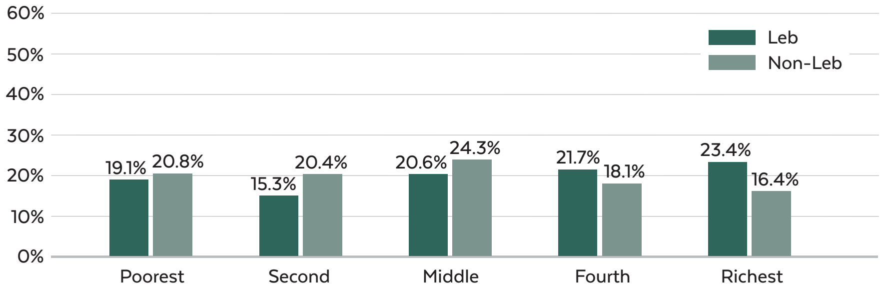


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ELDERLY EMPLOYMENT & LIVELIHOODS

All the elderly FGD participants (65 and above) were male and were working at the time of the FGD (as coffee vendors, construction workers, employees at mini-markets or mobile shops). None of them was benefiting from pension. Data from the household survey shows that 17.2 percent of Lebanese and a lower 9.7 percent of non-Lebanese elderly people are paid employees (**Table 12**).

The majority of elderly FGD participants reported spending their free time at the mosque, buying groceries or visiting friends. When asked about physical and social problems at the household level, participants complained about the lack of sunlight entering the house, the presence of humidity, and the lack of domestic water. Humidity within the house was of great concern for several elderly participants, since it aggravated their asthma problems and caused frequent hospital admissions.



Household wealth was assessed through an index, which was constructed by using data on housing characteristics, household and personal assets, and water and sanitation via principal components analysis.

Figure 34 Household wealth index quintiles by cohort



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	Gender		Age			
			Working age			Elderly (≥ 65 years) (%)
	Male (≥ 5 years) (%)	Female (≥ 5 years) (%)	Youth (15-24) (%)	Adults (25-64) (%)	Total (%)	
Leb						
Employed, paid	40.2	26.3	23.2	49.9	**36.9**	17.2
Employed, unpaid	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.1	**0.3**	0.0
Unemployed	57.7	72.1	73.9	48.0	**45.1**	82.8
Others	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	**0.2**	0.0
Non-Leb						
Employed, paid	40.3	22.3	27.9	46.0	**30.7**	9.7
Employed, unpaid	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.9	**0.4**	2.8
Unemployed	58.1	75.3	71.4	51.9	**44.2**	84.7
Others	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.9	**0.4**	2.8

Table 12 Employment status by nationality cohort, gender and age



BUILT SECTORS

BUILDINGS

364 Total number of building clusters

Profiled area = 0.18 km²

Uses of building clusters (by count)

81% Residential/Residential mixed-use*

7% Commercial

5% Unoccupied

2% Social services

5% Other**

* See footnote 57.

** See footnote 58.

Source: Field survey of all neighbourhood building clusters

The majority of buildings in Old Saida have a similar typology. Individual building footprints were not possible to draw in Old Saida because many buildings are joined together. Thus, an assessment of clusters of buildings was undertaken. Various construction materials have been used, including concrete, stone and wood—with concrete and stone being the most common mix (**Figure 35**).

A comprehensive assessment of the condition of building clusters was undertaken as part of the neighbourhood field survey. It involved a visual inspection of the following features:

a. **Structural building conditions**: Structural elements (i.e. beams, columns).

b. **Exterior building conditions:** Components of the building envelope (i.e. walls, roof, windows and doors, balconies).

c. **Communal spaces:** Shared spaces of a building (i.e. means of exit, entrances, lighting, provisions for people with disabilities).

d. **Connection to services:** Building connection to infrastructure networks (i.e. domestic water, stormwater, wastewater, public and/or private electricity, telecom).

Each feature of a building cluster was categorized according to the following rating criteria:

1. **Good** – Routine maintenance required: No apparent problems.

2. **Fair** – Minor repair required: Minor repairable problems.

3. **Substandard** – Major repair required: Apparent failure, including significant problems.

4. **Critical** – Urgent repair and/or replacement required: Extensive damage or missing element(s).

Data on buildings with highly precarious and/or potentially life-threatening structural and/or architectural elements is released as soon as possible after data collection, before neighbourhood profile publication, through UN-Habitat-UNICEF Red Flag Reports. The Old Saida Red Flag Report, which was produced on a building cluster basis, is in **Appendix 7**.

It should be noted that while the above-explained survey offers rich information on aspects of the built stock, the scope does not extend to assessing individual housing units internally, on which measure they may be deemed substandard. In addition, given that not all building clusters were accessible or evaluated for all the questionnaire/assessment items, percentages pertaining to building cluster conditions or connections to infrastructure networks relate to the collected data only.

In Old Saida, the clusters of buildings are mainly residential or residential mixed-use[57] (295 clusters or around 75 percent by cluster area), with the remainder comprising 26 commercial (4 percent by cluster area); 8 social service including educational and social centres (12 percent by cluster area); and 19 unoccupied (4 percent by cluster area) clusters of buildings, among others (**Figure 4**).[58] The ground floor use of 35 percent of all building clusters (by area) in Old Saida is commercial, 28 percent residential, and 15 percent mixed (residential-commercial, residential-social services, and commercial-social services). The remaining 18 percent of building clusters (by area) use their ground floors for governmental facilities, social and touristic services, religious purposes, or storage, while 4 percent have vacant ground floors, among others.[59] Of all building clusters, 6 percent (by cluster area) have a residential rooftop add-on (a structure added on roofs to house additional residents).

Regarding the age of the built stock, 80 percent of building clusters (by area) date to the period before 1920; 11 percent between 1920 and 1943, and 6 percent between 1944 and 1975. The remaining 3 percent are constructed more recently between 1976 and 2000.

Many FGD participants reported that despite its beauty and the richness of its historical and archaeological sites, Old Saida is vulnerable, lacks basic services, and has old and decaying residential structures.[60]

Findings from the building condition assessment show that:

- The structural, exterior and communal space conditions of the vast majority of building clusters fall under the categories of "fair" (requiring minor repair) and "substandard" (in need of major repair).

- Building clusters with structural, exterior and communal space conditions in need of emergency interventions are concentrated mostly on the peripheral areas of the neighbourhood (**Figure 35**). Reasons for lack of maintenance—cost, wilful speculation or other—have not been identified in this study.

- 28 percent of building clusters (by area), housing 36 percent of residents, are structurally in need of major or emergency repair. This dimension identifies buildings that may be at heightened risk of collapse especially in the case of earthquakes.

- 37 percent of building clusters (by area) appear to have roof failure requiring

[57] Residential mixed-use clusters comprise residential buildings together with usually a smaller number of buildings that have other uses. More specifically, 12 clusters were categorized as such, including four with residential-religious uses, four residential-touristic, three residential-social centre, and one residential-health.

[58] Others include seven religious, five touristic, one governmental, one governmental and commercial, one commercial and social service (educational), and one touristic and health.

[59] Three clusters have ground floor uses that have not been specified by the field enumerators.

[60] As part of its Cultural Heritage Project, which is ongoing at the time of writing, UN-Habitat plans to internally and externally rehabilitate 16 culturally valuable buildings in Old Saida, housing 176 vulnerable (host and refugee) residents (at the time of writing), while also raising the community's awareness about the importance of cultural heritage preservation. The project is funded by the British Council (Appendix 8).

major repair or emergency intervention, 42 percent have significant or extensive failure of walls, and 47 percent have balconies with marks of early or severe deterioration. These conditions result in water intrusion and associated damage to the buildings. As a composite measure, the exterior building conditions indicator suggests the need for major or emergency repair in around half (41 percent) of building clusters (by area), housing 51 percent of residents.

- With regard to the condition of communal spaces, 45 percent of building clusters (by area)—housing 60 percent of residents—are categorized as substandard or critical. More specifically, 34 percent of all building clusters (by area) have communal spaces with lighting problems due to absent or non-functional lighting fixtures. Moreover, 34 percent of clusters (by area) have entrances that are not secure against intruders, due to absent or severely damaged entrance gates. Based on the findings of the April 2017 field survey as part of the neighbourhood profiling, communal spaces of five buildings in Old Saida were renovated by UN-Habitat in August 2018.[61]

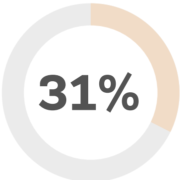
The below diagrams categorize building conditions of all occupied and unoccupied building clusters (with collected data) vis-à-vis the proportion of total residents stratified by nationality cohort.

STRUCTURAL BUILDING CONDITION

Structural supporting elements | Beams | Columns

BUILDING CLUSTERS — RESIDENTS

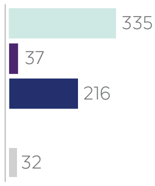
Leb — Syr — PRL — PRS — Others

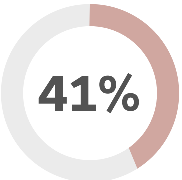


Good | Routine maintenance

Clusters of buildings (by area) have no visible sign of distress or failure.

12% RESIDENTS



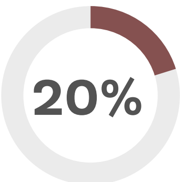


Fair | Minor repair

Clusters of buildings (by area) have minor shrinkage cracks in floors and/or walls with no intrusion back into buildings. Continual monitoring is required.

52% RESIDENTS

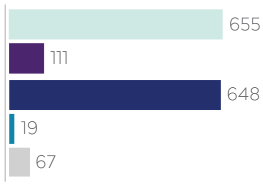


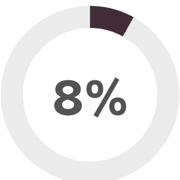


Substandard | Major repair

Clusters of buildings (by area) show distinct signs of roof or wall leaks, water penetration, and visible rusted reinforcement. Attention is needed to stop further damage.

29% RESIDENTS

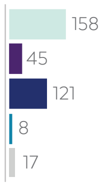




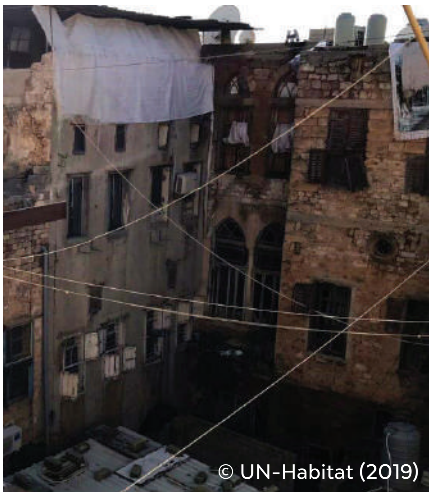
Critical | Emergency intervention

Clusters of buildings (by area) show severe cracking or missing structural supporting elements. Clusters are in critical state and are in need of urgent rehabilitation.

7% RESIDENTS




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[61] The renovation included rehabilitation of gates and stairs, installation of solar lights, improvements of handrails, and levelling and paving of entrances. The project was funded by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation. Moreover, different other shelter rehabilitation projects have been implemented in the neighbourhood by various (I)NGOs (Appendix 2; See “Mapping of Stakeholders” section in Governance chapter).

EXTERIOR BUILDING CONDITION

Exterior walls I Roof I Windows and doors I Balconies

BUILDING CLUSTERS | RESIDENTS

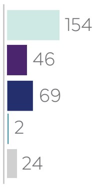
Leb | Syr | PRL | PRS | Others

24%

Good | Routine maintenance

Clusters of buildings (by area) have good exterior conditions with no apparent failure or problems of any kind. Routine maintenance will be adequate.

6% RESIDENTS



35%

Fair | Minor repair

Clusters of buildings (by area) have fair exterior conditions with minor problems and slight cracks that are easily repairable. Continual monitoring is required.

43% RESIDENTS

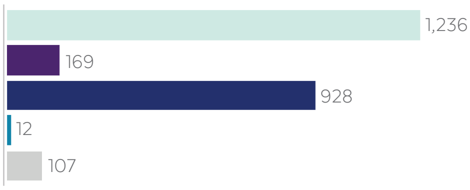


33%

Substandard | Major repair

Clusters of buildings (by area) have poor exterior conditions with distinct signs of failure, including water intrusion, cracks and deterioration requiring major repair.

47% RESIDENTS

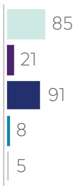


8%

Critical | Emergency intervention

Clusters of buildings (by area) have dilapidated exterior conditions with apparent severe failure, resulting in extensive damage where emergency attention is called for.

4% RESIDENTS



CONDITION OF COMMUNAL SPACES

Means of exit I Entrances I Lighting I Provisions for people with disabilities

BUILDING CLUSTERS | RESIDENTS

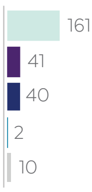
Leb | Syr | PRL | PRS | Others

17%

Good | Routine maintenance

Clusters of buildings (by area) have functional communal spaces with gated entrances, lighting provided in all areas, and easily accessible exit doors and staircases.

5% RESIDENTS

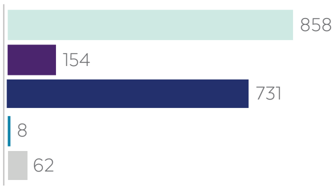


38%

Fair | Minor repair

Clusters of buildings (by area) have minor defects in the communal spaces, such as minor problems in entrance gates.

35% RESIDENTS



40%

Substandard | Major repair

Clusters of buildings (by area) have serious defects in the communal spaces, including malfunctional gates, electrical wiring problems, and blocked staircases by obstructions that can be removed.

54% RESIDENTS

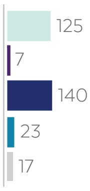


5%

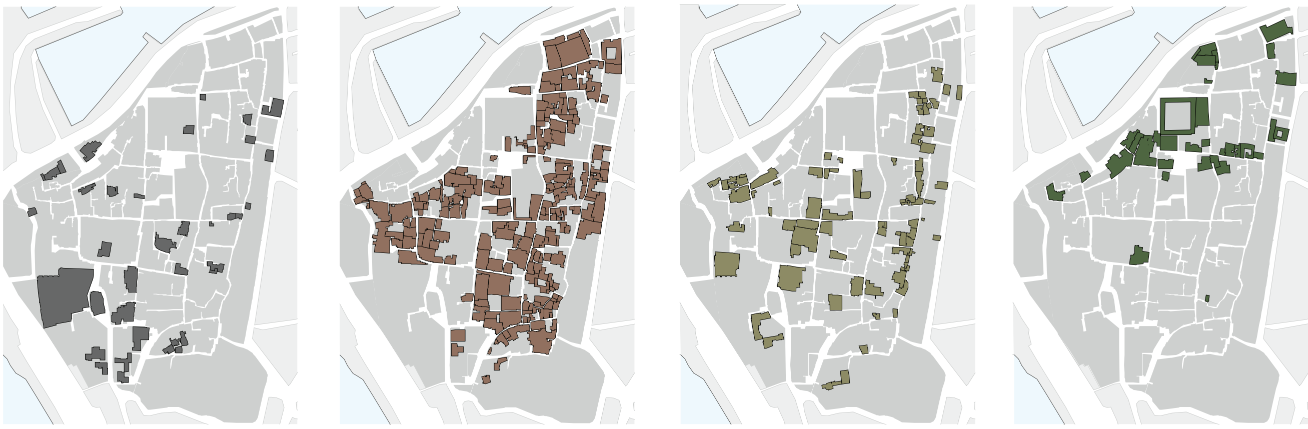
Critical | Emergency intervention

Clusters of buildings (by area) have no and/or damaged gates or lighting at the entrances, with significant obstructions to staircases that cannot be easily removed in case of emergencies.

6% RESIDENTS

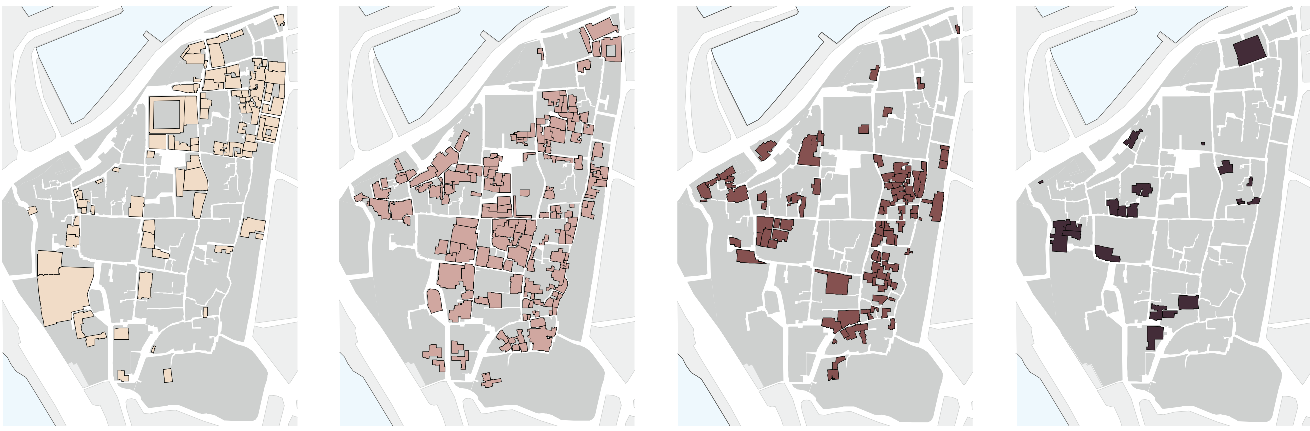


Construction material



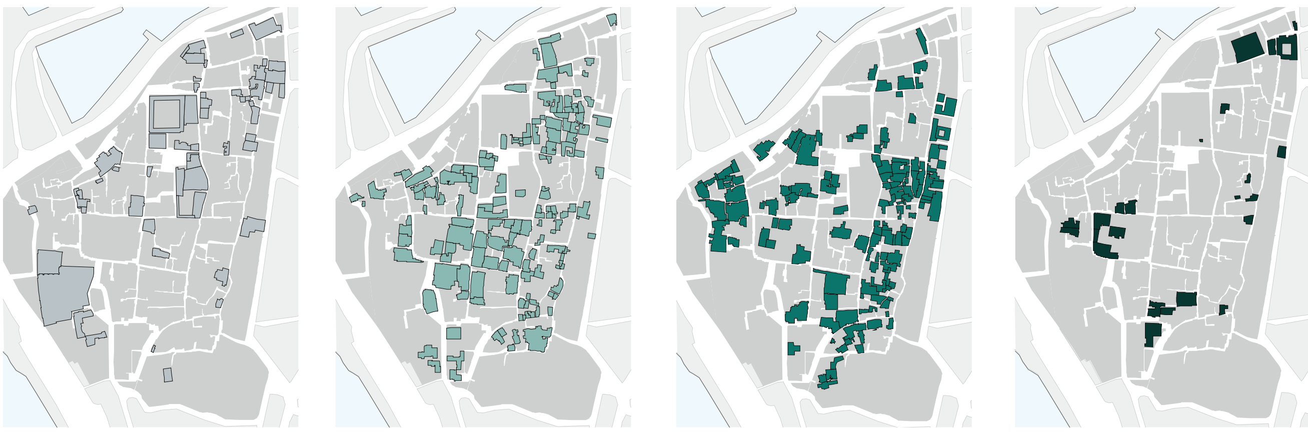
Concrete | Concrete and stone | Stone | Stone and wood

Structural building condition



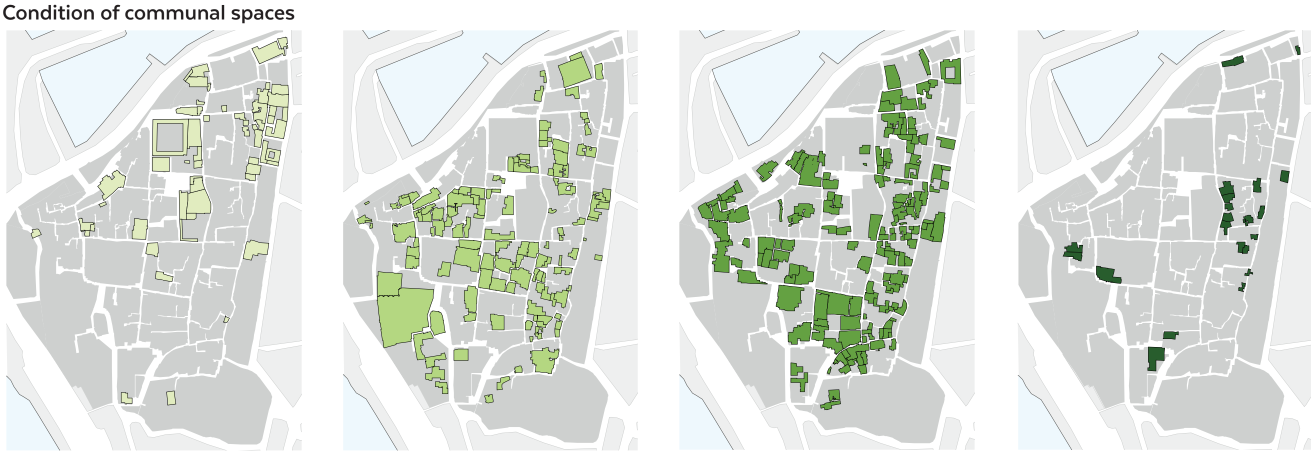
Good | Fair | Substandard | Critical

Exterior building condition



Good | Fair | Substandard | Critical

Condition of communal spaces



Good | Fair | Substandard | Critical

Figure 35 Conditions of building clusters


ARMSON
50W

1,469

Total number of residential units

Profiled area = 0.18 km²

Source: Field survey of all neighbourhood building clusters

31.0% Owned housing

44.4% of all Leb households | 18.4% of all non-Leb households

67.5% Rented housing

54.0% of all Leb households | 80.1% of all non-Leb households

See footnote 65 for remaining percentages.

OVERCROWDING

9.6% of all Leb households

11.7% of all non-Leb households

Overcrowding describes three or more persons sleeping within the same room.

Source: Household survey for representative samples of Lebanese and non-Lebanese populations

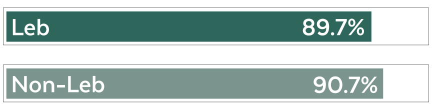
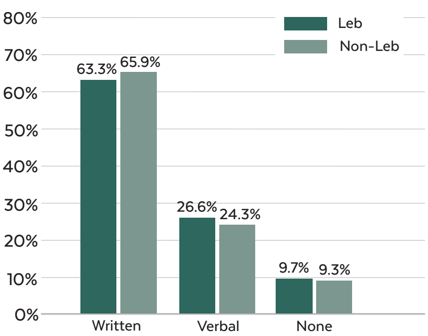


Figure 36 Unfurnished rental occupancy reported by surveyed households that rent their unit



Missing answer (0.3% of Lebanese and 0.5% of non-Lebanese).

Figure 37 Types of rental agreement reported by surveyed households that rent their unit

HOUSING ISSUES

HOUSING TYPOLOGY, TENURE & CROWDEDNESS

The all-cohort resident count in Old Saida neighbourhood is 5,203 (See **Population chapter**). There are 1,469 residential units. For 176 of those units, population count data was unobtainable. Linked to this, nationality data for these units is partial or absent (**Appendix 3**).

The household survey shows that Lebanese and non-Lebanese households are almost equally crowded; the mean number of people per room used for sleeping[62] (± standard deviation) is 1.6 (± 0.9) among the former and a close 1.7 (± 0.9) among the latter.[63] Overcrowding (three or more people sleeping within the same room) is lower among Lebanese households (9.6 percent) compared to non-Lebanese ones (11.7 percent).

Regarding the type of accommodation, more than three quarters of Lebanese and around two thirds of non-Lebanese households live in an unshared apartment/house; a few others live in a prefabricated unit, a shared apartment/house or a makeshift shelter, among others (**Table 13**).

The reasons surveyed households (stratified by cohort) gave for choosing their current accommodation are mainly the following: the renting cost (56.5 percent of Lebanese and 64.3 percent of non-Lebanese), proximity to family or relatives (26.7 percent and 20.3 percent, respectively), proximity to work and livelihoods (6.5 percent and 6.1 percent), being within a community with the same background (3.1 percent and 2.5 percent), proximity to services (1.5 percent and 1.4 percent) and being far from conflict (1.5 percent and 2.5 percent). In addition, eight Lebanese and two non-Lebanese households (1.5 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively) stated that they chose their accommodation based on an agreement to provide child employment in lieu of rent. Furthermore, eight Lebanese and seven non-Lebanese households (1.5 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively) noted the provision of adult informal labour in lieu of rent as their reason for shelter choice.[64]

The tenure status of surveyed households differs greatly between nationality cohorts. Home ownership is higher among Lebanese than among non-Lebanese households; 44.4 percent of the former own their residential units compared to only 18.4 percent of the latter. Conversely, around half (54 percent) of Lebanese and 80.1 percent of non-Lebanese households are renters[65] in the neighbourhood. Characteristics of the property owners/landlords are not captured in the current study.

	Leb (%)	Non-Leb (%)
Independent house/villa	2.2	1.6
Unshared apartment/house	77.4	66.4
Shared apartment/house	8.3	7.6
Collective centre (six families or more, managed)	0.6	3.1
One-room structure	0.7	0.2
Structure under construction/worksite	0.2	0.2
Unfinished building	0.4	0.8
Makeshift shelter	4.4	7.6
Prefabricated unit	5.7	12.3
Do not know	0.2	0.0
Missing answer	0.0	0.2

Other options included in the questionnaire, which registered zero responses, are: tent in informal settlement, handmade shelter in informal settlement, formal tented settlement, collective shelter (six families or more, unmanaged), factory/warehouse, garage/shop, farm, homeless/no shelter, others, and refused to answer.

Table 13 Types of accommodation reported by surveyed households

[62] Any occupied room, excluding kitchens and bathrooms, that is used for sleeping.

[63] A separate measure of crowdedness is the number of residents per residential unit, which shows that the average number of occupants per unit is 3.9 for Lebanese and 4.2 for non-Lebanese (See "Population Distribution" section in Population chapter; Figure 8).

[64] The percentages do not add up to 100 percent because 1.3 of Lebanese and 1 percent of non-Lebanese households refused to answer this question.

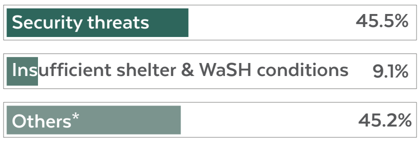
[65] The percentages of owned and rented housing do not add up to 100 percent due to other responses in the questionnaire or data gaps: others (0.9 percent of Lebanese and 0.4 percent of non-Lebanese), do not know (0.2 percent of Lebanese), refused to answer (0.4 percent of Lebanese and 0.8 percent of non-Lebanese) and missing answer (0.2 percent of Lebanese and 0.2 percent of non-Lebanese). Also, the proportion of tenants paying historically set low-cost rent ("old rent") on the properties they occupy is not captured in this study. It would however be clarifying to explore in the future how an "old rent" occupancy intersects with level of building dilapidation/investment in upkeep, particularly in light of the current policy attention towards review of old rents.

The majority of tenants occupy units leased as unfurnished (89.7 percent of Lebanese and 90.7 percent of non-Lebanese) (**Figure 36**), while 5.3 percent of Lebanese and 6.8 percent of non-Lebanese households rent furnished units, among others.[66]

With respect to the type of rental agreements, written agreements with the landlord are much more likely to be held by renters, irrespective of cohort (63.3 percent of Lebanese and 65.9 percent of non-Lebanese households that rent their units), than other types. Verbal agreements are used by 26.6 percent of Lebanese and 24.3 percent of non-Lebanese households that are renters. Other households have no agreement at all with their landlord (**Figure 37**). Regarding tenancy contract length, the majority of Lebanese households that are renters (81.7 percent) and an even larger proportion of non-Lebanese ones (88.6 percent) operate on a one-month renting period.

Most surveyed households that are tenants reported that their rent is mainly secured by money earned from employment in Lebanon (50.2 percent of Lebanese and 64.6 percent of non-Lebanese) or from personal funds (41.9 percent and 34.1 percent, respectively), among other sources. Monetary assistance from (I)NGOs was reported to be received by 6.5 percent of Lebanese and 6.7 percent of non-Lebanese households. Securing shelter by working in exchange for housing was reported by a small minority—4.1 percent of Lebanese and 2.8 percent of non-Lebanese.

According to the household survey, 4.1 percent of Lebanese and 7.2 percent of non-Lebanese households that rent their unit expressed that they anticipate moving. The main reasons they cited are the following: high rent values (27.3 percent of Lebanese and 20 percent of non-Lebanese), unacceptable WaSH conditions (27.3 percent and 20 percent, respectively) and eviction by the owner (13.6 percent and 25.7 percent, respectively). A small number also mentioned the end of the rent agreement (4.6 percent of Lebanese and 11.4 percent of non-Lebanese) and harassment (13.6 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively). Besides these reasons, Lebanese households pointed to end of assistance/hosting (4.6 percent) as an additional push factor. On the other hand, non-Lebanese households alluded to the lack of work and income in the area (5.7 percent), eviction by authorities (2.9 percent) and the lack of privacy (2.9 percent) as further factors.



* See footnote 67.

Figure 38 Reasons for relocation/displacement within Lebanon among surveyed households from Syria that have relocated at least once



RELOCATION/DISPLACEMENT WITHIN LEBANON AMONG HOUSEHOLDS FROM SYRIA

In Old Saida, households with a head of household from Syria were further asked about relocation or displacement within Lebanon. Of these households, 26.2 percent reported to have relocated at least once, 27.3 percent of which had moved in the six months preceding the survey. Of the various options provided in the questionnaire, the majority of relocated households reported security threats (45.5 percent) and insufficient shelter and WaSH conditions (9.1 percent) as the main reasons for moving residences (**Figure 38**).[67]

Reported mechanisms used by relocated households for finding their current shelter mainly include drawing on the support of relatives or friends (68.1 percent) or word of mouth (22.7 percent).[68]

Of the total number of households that had relocated, 18.2 percent share their current residence with a Lebanese landlord and 9.1 percent with another Syrian family. Furthermore, 4.5 percent of the relocated are staying with relatives who own their home, a similar 4.5 percent are staying with relatives who rent their residence, and 9.1 percent are staying with relatives but pay rent.

Regarding social or family ties providing support for relocation, 9.1 percent of households expressed that they had received help in the form of hosting, 9.1 percent had been referred to a shelter location, 4.5 percent had received help in conflict resolution, and 4.5 percent had received financial support, among others. On the other hand, 54.5 percent of households said they get no support from any social or family tie. No information has been collected about the services NGOs provide in this regard.

[66] Other options included in the questionnaire (some of which registered zero responses) are: hosted for free (2 percent of Lebanese and 0.5 percent of non-Lebanese), assistance/charity (0.7 percent of Lebanese and 1.3 percent of non-Lebanese), provided by employer/hosted by provider in exchange of work (0.3 percent of Lebanese), partly rented/partly provided by employer (0.3 percent of Lebanese), squatting (0.3 percent of non-Lebanese), without host's permission (0 percent), other types (0 percent), do not know (0.7 percent of Lebanese and 0.3 percent of non-Lebanese), refused to answer (0.3 percent of Lebanese and 0.3 percent of non-Lebanese) and missing answer (0.7 percent of Lebanese).

[67] Other options included in the questionnaire (some of which registered zero responses) are the following: eviction by the owner (4.5 percent), end of rent agreement (4.5 percent), expensive rent (4.5 percent), insufficient privacy for family members (4.5 percent), tensions with the community (4.5 percent), tensions with the landlord (0 percent), eviction by authorities (0 percent), end of assistance/hosting (0 percent), lack of work and income in the area (0 percent), harassment (0 percent), other reasons (22.7 percent), do not know (0 percent), refused to answer (0 percent) and missing answer (0 percent).

[68] In addition, 9.1 percent of relocated households answered "do not know".

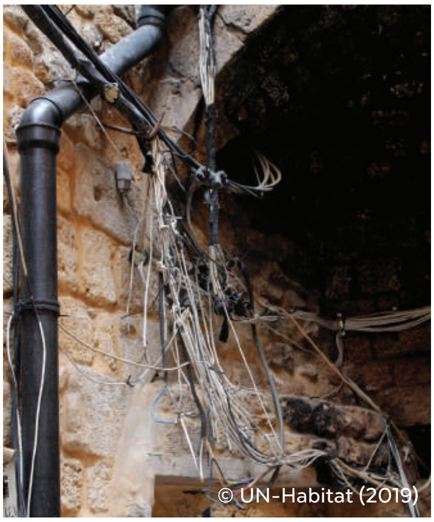
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

99.3% Use of improved drinking water sources (by number of residents)

95.8% Use of improved sanitation (by number of residents)

2.8% Any solid waste recycling (by number of households)

Source: Household survey for representative samples of Lebanese and non-Lebanese populations


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WATER & SANITATION AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

In FGDs, Lebanese male adults complained about the lack of domestic water services and stated that only stormwater and wastewater services are available in the neighbourhood. Some noted paying the sum of USD 200 (LBP 300,000) per year for domestic water, but not receiving any services in return; others purchase domestic water for around USD 27 (LBP 40,000) every four days because public supply is discontinuous.

On the contrary, non-Lebanese adult males reported that stormwater, wastewater and domestic water services are all available. They argued that the municipality is trying its best to ensure the provision of WaSH services. They reported that their only concern was the poorly maintained pipe infrastructure, resulting in leaks and the flow of dirty water into the faucets. Both Lebanese and non-Lebanese FGD participants reported that the South Water Establishment does not address the demands of citizens with regard to WaSH services.

Based on the household survey questionnaire regarding water sources, treatment methods and sanitation:[69]

- The vast majority of surveyed households (99.5 percent by number of households, equivalent to 99.3 percent by number of residents) reported that they use an improved source of drinking water, with the main improved water sources being piped water into the dwelling (93.6 percent by number of households) and bottled water (3.5 percent). For Lebanese residents in Old Saida, there is a complete (100 percent) use of improved drinking water sources, which is higher than the national (93.1 percent) and governorate (98.1 percent) averages. For non-Lebanese residents, Old Saida's figure falls at 98.8 percent, which is almost equal to the national (98.4 percent) and South Governorate (99.1 percent) percentages (**Appendix 1**).

- Around three quarters of surveyed households (75.4 percent) do not use any water treatment methods to make water safer to drink. Of the households that treat water, 46.9 percent use a water filter, 29.8 percent boil the water, 17 percent strain it through a cloth, 15.8 percent add bleach or chlorine, 14.3 percent let it stand and settle, while others use different treatment methods.

- None of the Lebanese or non-Lebanese residents using unimproved drinking water sources in Old Saida or even in the South Governorate use an appropriate water treatment method, compared to the national averages of 12.4 percent for Lebanese and 3.3 percent for non-Lebanese (**Appendix 1**).

- The majority of surveyed households (98.5 percent by number of households, equivalent to 95.8 percent by number of residents) stated that they use an improved type of sanitation facility, overwhelmingly (89.1 percent by number of households) involving a piped sewer system. There is almost complete use of improved sanitation for both Lebanese and non-Lebanese residents at both national (99.7 percent and 98.1 percent, respectively) and South Governorate (98.9 percent and 100 percent, respectively) levels. However, Old Saida's figures are lower—96.1 percent for Lebanese and 95.6 percent for non-Lebanese (**Appendix 1**).

- In the 1.3 percent of households using an unimproved sanitation facility,[70] the most common single category is a flush to an open drain (1.2 percent of total number of households), while others use a pit latrine without a slab/open pit (0.1 percent).

- The vast majority of surveyed households (95.5 percent) reported that they do not share their sanitation facility with others who are not members of their household.

Some projects related to rehabilitation of water lines, sanitation services, and provision of adequate and safe water (for drinking and domestic use) have been implemented in the neighbourhood by various (I)NGOs (**Appendix 2**).

[69] In this section, national and North Governorate indicators pertain only to PRL, who are the majority of non-Lebanese residents in Old Saida (See "Methodological Caveats" section, p. 8, no. 14).

[70] The percentages of households using improved (98.5 percent) and unimproved (1.3 percent) types of sanitation facilities do not add up to 100 percent. The remaining 0.2 percent is households that answered "do not know".

DOMESTIC WATER

Most buildings have individual water suction pumps installed on the ground floor. This is mainly done to solve the low water pressure that prevents it from adequately reaching high floors.

The quality of state-supplied domestic (drinkable and domestic-used) is poor. Water conductivity, as well as the concentrations of Chlorine (Cl), Sodium (Na) and Calcium (Ca) were above drinking water standards recommended by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) in 2003 and World Health Organization (WHO) in 2006 (Korfali and Jurdi, 2010). According to field survey, most residents buy drinking water for around USD 0.7 (LBP 1,000) to USD 1 (LBP 1,500) per 10 litres.

Around two fifths (41 percent) of the building clusters (by area) have a functional connection to the domestic water network with good-quality pipes, while 34 percent have minor defects in their connection. The remaining 25 percent, housing 1,555 residents, are either not connected to the network or are connected with major defects.

Spatially, the building clusters that have a functional connection to the domestic water network are concentrated in the northern part of the neighbourhood, while those that are connected with minor defects in the central and southern parts (**Figure 39**).

41% — **Functional**
Clusters of buildings (by area) are connected to the domestic water network with good-quality pipes and no leakages.
24% RESIDENTS

34% — **Connected with minor defect(s)**
Clusters of buildings (by area) are connected to the domestic water network but with minor leakages and/or inappropriate installation of water pumps.
46% RESIDENTS

19% — **Connected with major defect(s)**
Clusters of buildings (by area) are connected to the domestic water network but pipes have major leakages and are at the end of their lifecycle.
24% RESIDENTS

6% — **Not connected**
Clusters of buildings (by area) are not connected to the domestic water network, requiring immediate attention.
6% RESIDENTS


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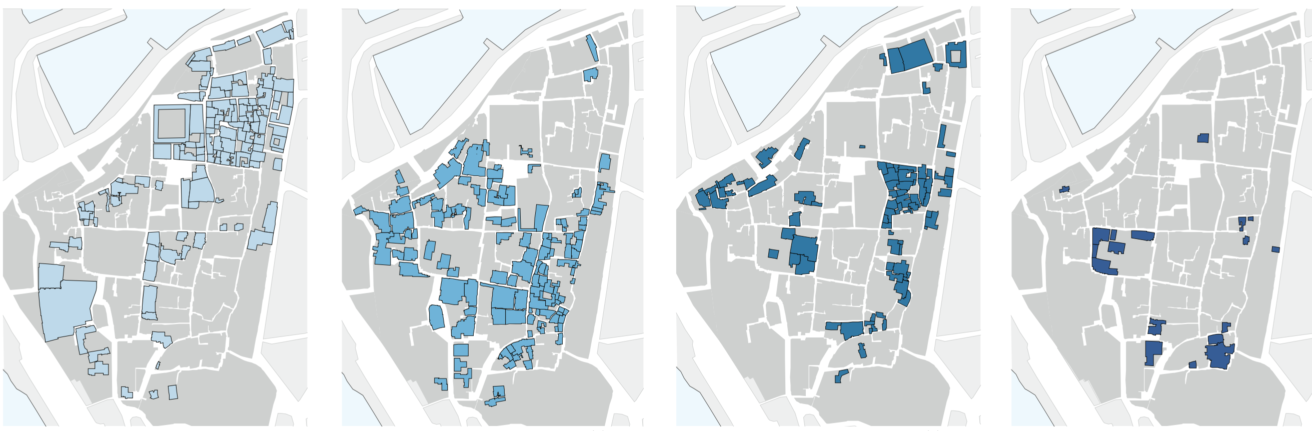

Functional | Connected with minor defect(s) | Connected with major defect(s) | Not connected

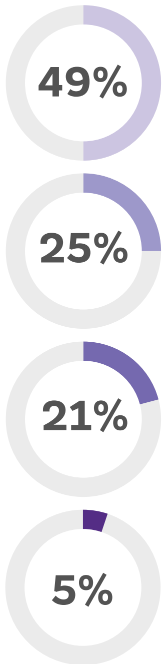
Figure 39 Condition of building clusters connection to domestic water network

WASTEWATER

The wastewater network is overloaded, leading to flooding of streets with sewage-contaminated water; these floods are mainly concentrated on the western side of the neighbourhood. The network in Old Saida is directed first towards a lifting station (formally known as M3) in Sheikh Zayed garden (**Figure 40**) and then streamed to a wastewater treatment plant located next to a solid waste treatment plant at the southern edge of Saida City (UN-Habitat Lebanon, forthcoming).

An assessment of the wastewater network shows that:

- 11 percent of the wastewater network (by street length) is malfunctional, showing major defects (**Figure 40**).
- Malfunctioning parts of the wastewater network are concentrated in the western part of the neighbourhood and are not solely restricted to small alleyways (**Figure 40**).
- 49 percent of building clusters (by area) are connected to a well-functioning wastewater network. Around a quarter (21 percent), housing 1,283 residents, have major defects in their connections, while 5 percent either have blocked connections or are not connected at all (**Figure 41**).



Functional
Clusters of buildings (by area) are connected to the wastewater network and the plumbing system is properly installed.
36% RESIDENTS

Connected with minor defect(s)
Clusters of buildings (by area) are connected to the wastewater network and/or septic tanks, with minor leakages in the plumbing system.
34% RESIDENTS

Connected with major defect(s)
Clusters of buildings (by area) are connected to the wastewater network and/or septic tanks, with major leakage problems in the plumbing system.
25% RESIDENTS

Connected and blocked or not connected
Clusters of buildings (by area) have a blocked plumbing system with flooding in basement floors. Or, they are not connected to the wastewater network and discharge their sewage into open drains on the street.
5% RESIDENTS

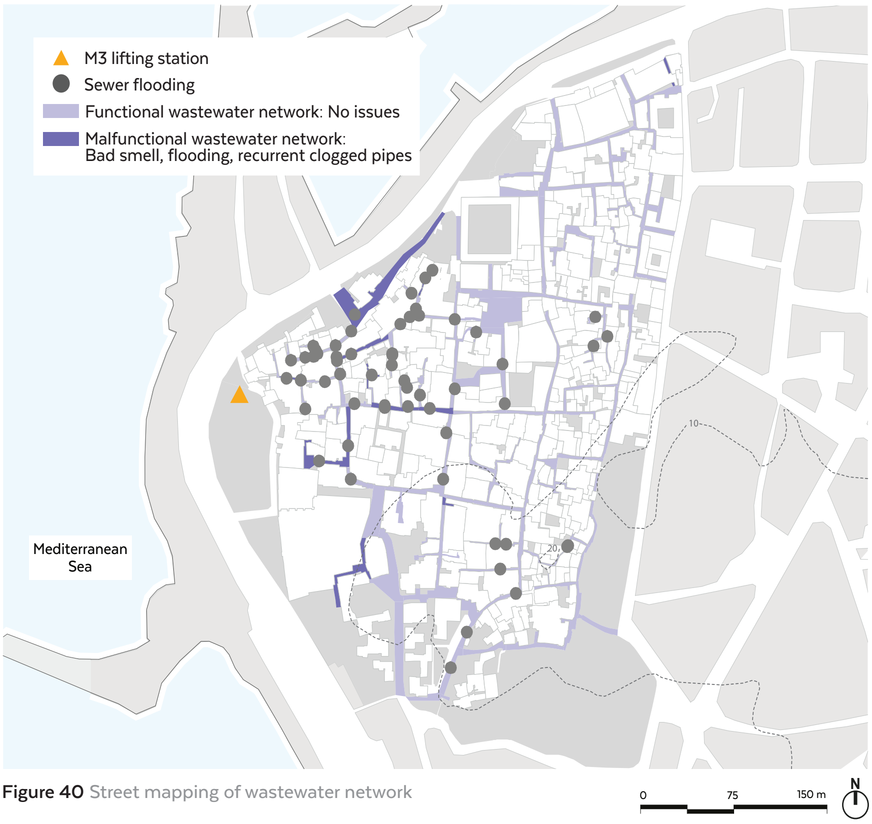


Figure 40 Street mapping of wastewater network

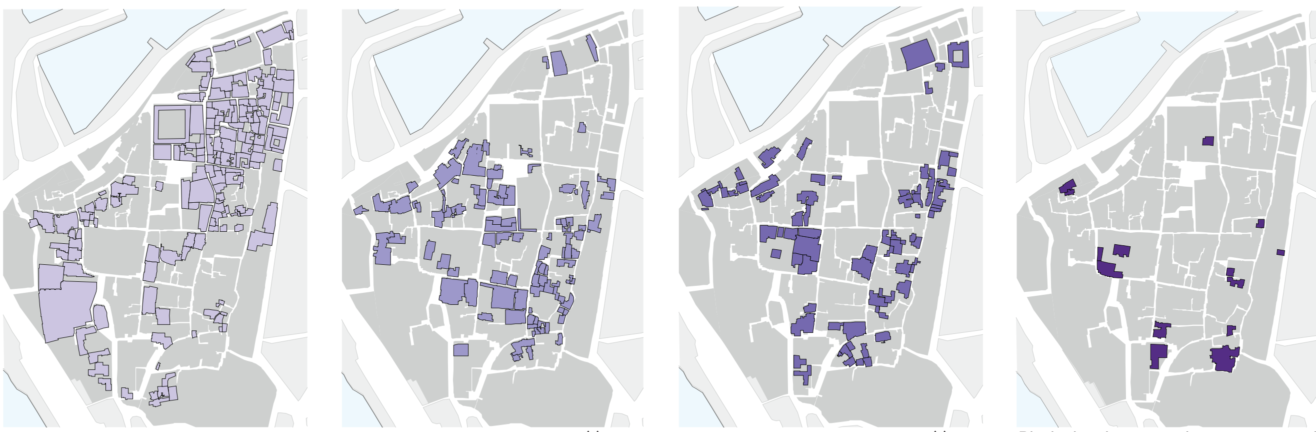


Figure 41 Condition of building clusters' connection to wastewater network

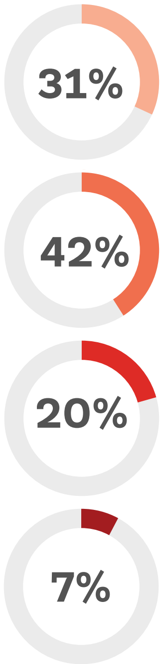


STORMWATER

The neighbourhood has a poor stormwater network and very limited permeable surfaces. This has been observed to cause excessive water ponding, especially in the western and southern parts of the neighbourhood. The stormwater of Old Saida, located on a slight natural topographical slope, flows towards the lower parts of the neighbourhood to the west (**Figure 42**). During heavy rainfall, problems of flooding arise at the downstream in Bahr El-Eid public space and near the Nakabet El-Sayadin (Syndicate of Fishermen) building, as well as in their surrounding areas in the western part of the neighbourhood (**Figure 50**).

An assessment of the stormwater network condition reveals the following:

- 24 percent of streets (by length) lack stormwater drains and thus any mean of drainage, contributing to uncontrolled on-street stormwater run-off (**Figure 42**).
- Streets (by length) with functional stormwater drains (56 percent) are mostly concentrated in the northern and central parts of the neighbourhood (**Figure 42**).
- Some channels or rainwater gutters are clogged, especially at the downstream, due to litter accumulation, but they are being cleaned on a monthly basis by the municipality.
- Based on visual inspection, 27 percent of building clusters (by area)—hosting 31 percent of the neighbourhood's residents—have major defects in or missing connections to the stormwater network, experiencing stormwater overflow at a street level (**Figure 43**).



Functional

Clusters of buildings (by area) are connected to the stormwater network. Pipes are properly installed and functional.

21% RESIDENTS

Connected with minor defect(s)

Clusters of buildings (by area) are connected to the stormwater network. Pipes are properly installed on external walls but discharge on street.

48% RESIDENTS

Connected with major defect(s)

Clusters of buildings (by area) are connected to the stormwater network. Pipes are installed but have serious defects, leakages and/or blockages, and discharge on street.

23% RESIDENTS

Not connected

Clusters of buildings (by area) are not connected to the stormwater network and/or have missing/blocked stormwater roof gutters or drains. No pipes are installed and rainwater is leaking on external walls.

8% RESIDENTS

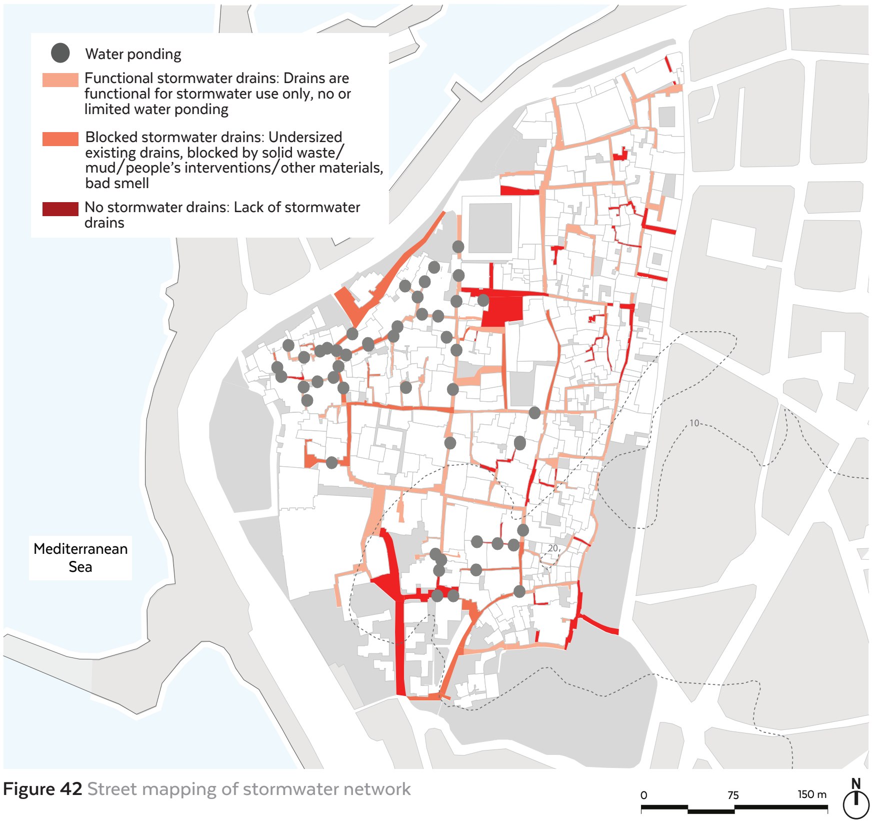


Figure 42 Street mapping of stormwater network

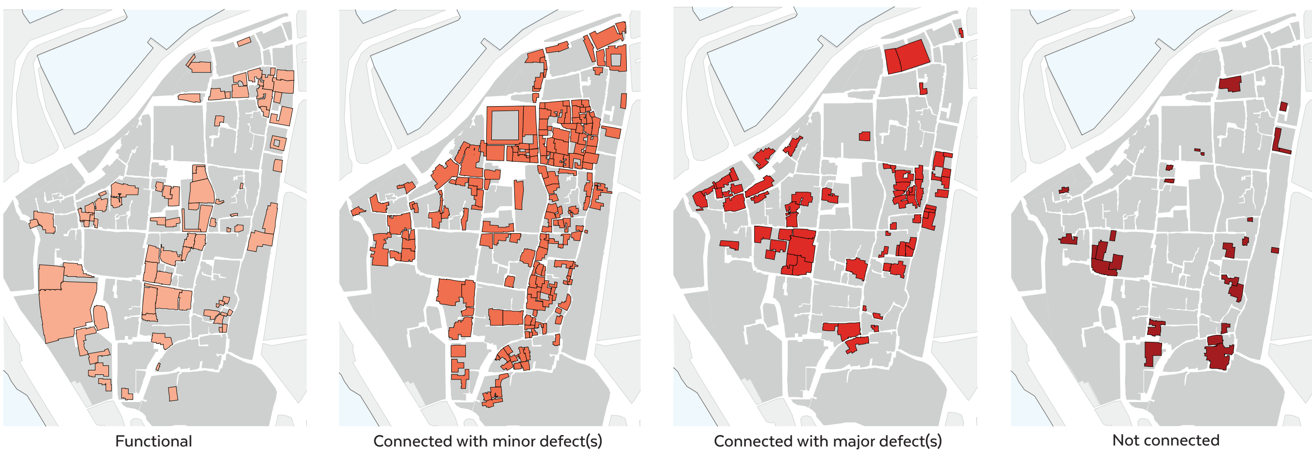
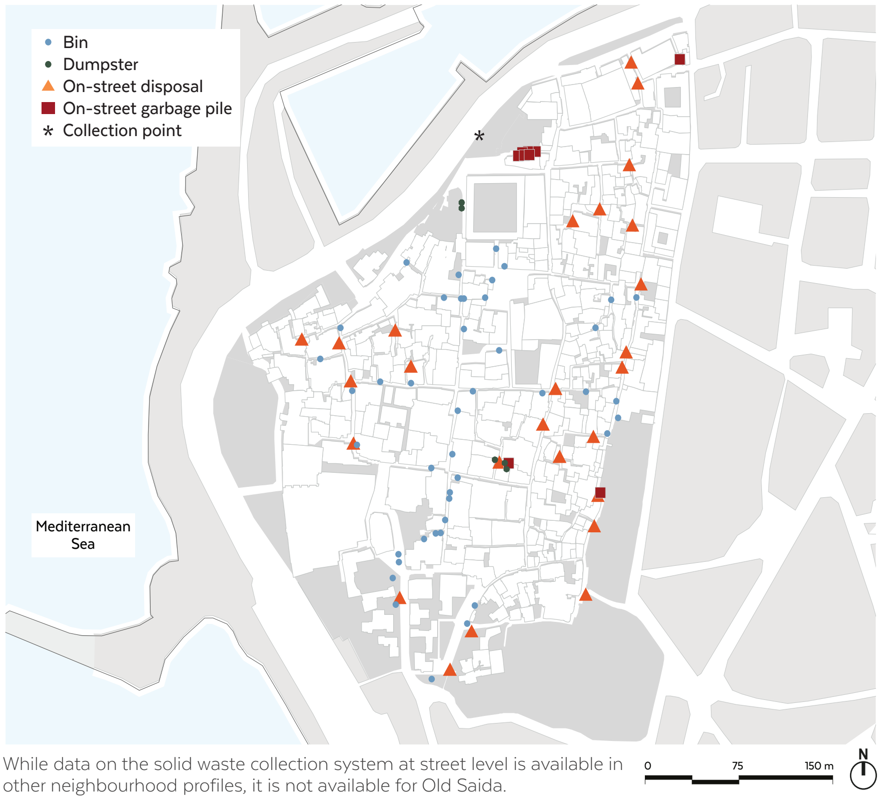


Figure 43 Condition of building clusters' connection to stormwater network

SOLID WASTE

Solid waste collection, transport and sweeping are outsourced by the UoM of Saida El-Zahrani to a private company, NTCC. Waste is collected twice every day in the areas that do not sort. In the areas where sorting of organic and non-organic waste takes place, organic waste is collected daily in a unique truck, and non-organic waste is collected separately two to three times per week. Street sweepers work daily from 4 a.m. until 3 p.m. All waste collected from areas that do not sort is transported to the Municipal Solid Waste Treatment Plant, which is managed by International Business Corporation (IBC) and is located on the southern edge of Saida City.[71] The plant then sorts and compacts the waste, and transfers the inorganic part to specialized firms that take in plastic waste. As for the waste collected from areas that sort, the organic part is delivered to the plant, where it is treated to produce methane gas (which can in turn generate electricity) and fertilizers. The inorganic part is kept with NTCC, which treats it, before sending it to specialized firms.



While data on the solid waste collection system at street level is available in other neighbourhood profiles, it is not available for Old Saida.

Figure 44 Solid waste accumulation/collection points

An assessment of aspects of solid waste management (**Figure 44**) suggested the following:

- There is on-street disposal of garbage across the neighbourhood. This is likely to be contributing to stormwater channel blockages and flooding, as well as attracting disease-spreading vectors.

- Many streets are not served by official garbage receptacles (bins and dumpsters). It could be that the addition or redistribution of receptacles would ameliorate garbage accumulation; this would have to be planned with awareness of the needs of the surrounding urban fabric of which this neighbourhood is part.[72]

- On-street garbage piles were observed mainly in the northern and eastern parts of the neighbourhood. Whether cleared regularly or not, such solid waste practices may be associated with the negative effects of environmental degradation, the spread of insects and rodents, and the heightened risk of airborne diseases and offensive odours.

- During the field survey, littering was also observed in some streets.[73]

As for self-reported solid waste practices, based on FGDs and the household survey:

- Male adult FGD participants explained that they do not recycle due to the lack of time and limited space within their household.

- A minority (2.8 percent) of surveyed households reported that they recycle solid waste. In the case of Lebanese households, the proportion (4.2 percent) is close to the South Governorate average (4.7 percent), but significantly lower than the national one (21.6 percent). For non-Lebanese households, Old Saida scores at 1.4 percent, which is lower than both the national (10 percent) and South Governorate (6.9 percent) figures (**Appendix 1**).[74]

- Proper types of disposal (through garbage bins or collection from home by a third party) were reportedly practised in 66.7 percent of all households, compared to 33.3 percent that reported an improper type.



© UN-Habitat (2019)

[71] The plant started operations in 2012 with 550 tons of waste treatment capacity per day. The plant serves the 16 municipalities of the UoM of Saida El-Zahrani, which produce an average of 250 tons of mixed garbage daily. In addition, the plant receives 250 tons of waste from Beirut Municipality per day, 70 percent of which is organic.

[72] Based on the field survey findings, UN-Habitat designed the Old Saida Public Spaces Upgrade project, which started in February 2019 and is being continued by Saida Municipality at the time of writing. One component of the project is to redistribute and provide garbage receptacles and make them accessible for the users of Bab El-Serail and Dahr El-Mir squares (Figure 50, No. 5 and 10; See "Open Spaces" section in Access & Open Spaces chapter for more information about the project). Moreover, in 2018, Saida Btaaref Tefruz (Saida Sorting) Initiative was launched (See "Mapping of Stakeholders" section in Governance chapter).

[73] Littering, on-street garbage disposal and piles might be observed in streets irrespective of the presence and proximity of bins and dumpsters.

[74] National and North Governorate indicators pertain only to PRL, who are the majority of non-Lebanese residents in Old Saida (See "Methodological Caveats" section, p. 8, no. 14).

ELECTRICITY

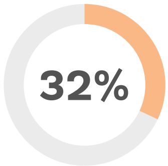
An assessment of the electrical network at street and building levels shows problems that are also common at the national level. In general:

- Public electricity supply is inadequate, with 15 to 18 hours of electricity supply per day in winter and 6 to 12 hours in summer.

- To compensate for electricity outages, most residents depend on generators privately owned by others in the area (**Figure 45**). The monthly charge for generator subscription is between around USD 33 (LBP 50,000) and USD 40 (LBP 60,000) for 2.5 amperes and between USD 60 (LBP 90,000) and USD 73 (LBP 110,000) for 5 amperes, based on the pricing set by the municipality and the Ministry of Energy and Water. Such private generators are located in the northern and mainly southern parts of the neighbourhood, constituting a source of both air and noise pollution.

- The majority (63 percent) of the streets (by length) in the neighbourhood are connected to an electrical network of poor quality. The network of only a few streets is in good condition (**Figure 45**).

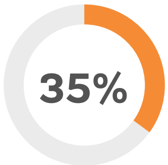
- Tangled overhead electrical wires and electrical hazards are heavily observed in many streets throughout Old Saida, constituting safety and fire risks. Electrical hazards are especially concentrated in the southern part of one of the primary commercial streets of the neighbourhood (**Figures 24** and **45**).



Functional

Clusters of buildings (by area) are connected to the public electrical grid, with properly installed electrical wires.

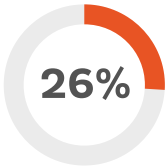
14% RESIDENTS



Connected with minor defect(s)

Clusters of buildings (by area) are connected to the public electrical grid but have minor defects in their connection. Electrical wires are installed externally, with some safety measures such as weatherproofing.

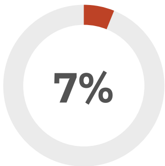
49% RESIDENTS



Connected with major defect(s)

Clusters of buildings (by area) are connected to the public electrical grid but have major defects in their connection. Electrical wires are installed externally with limited safety measures.

29% RESIDENTS



Connected with critical defect(s)

Clusters of buildings (by area) are connected to the public electrical grid but have critical defects in their connection. Electrical wires are installed externally with no safety measures, presenting an immediate hazard.

8% RESIDENTS

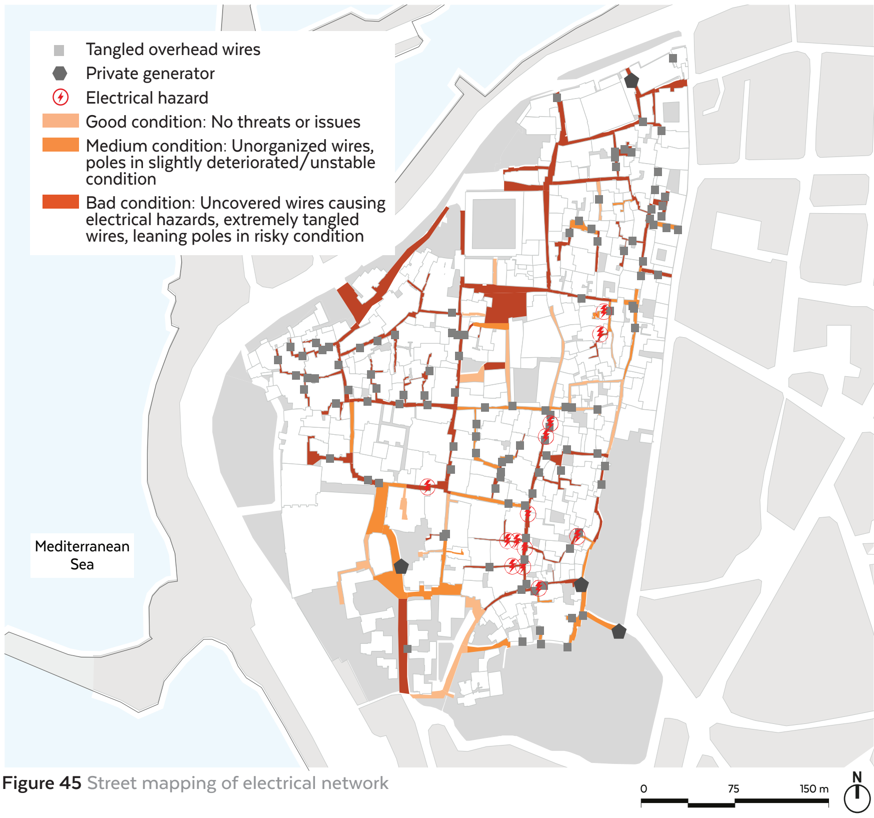


Figure 45 Street mapping of electrical network

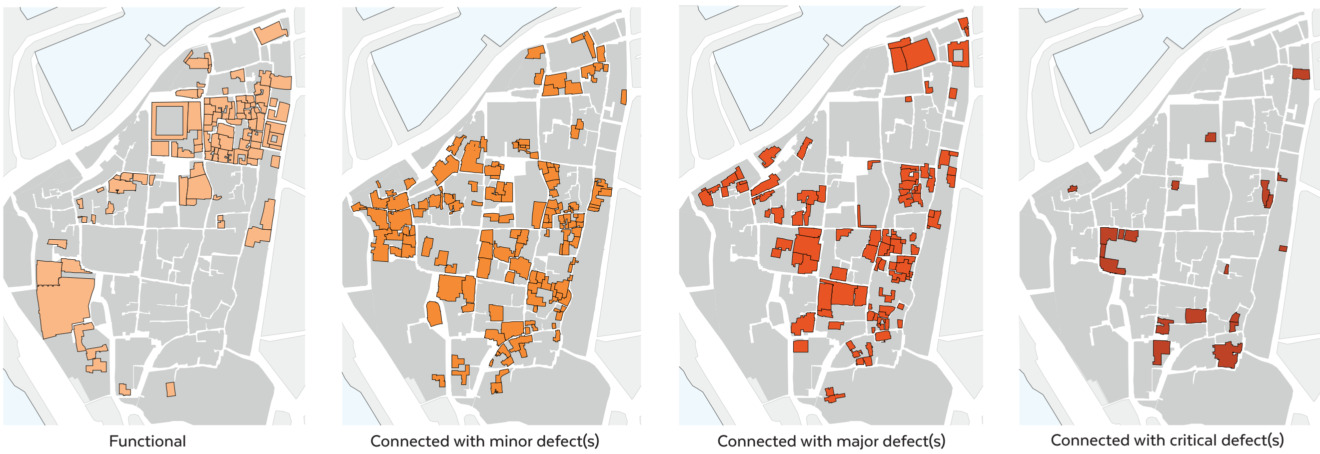
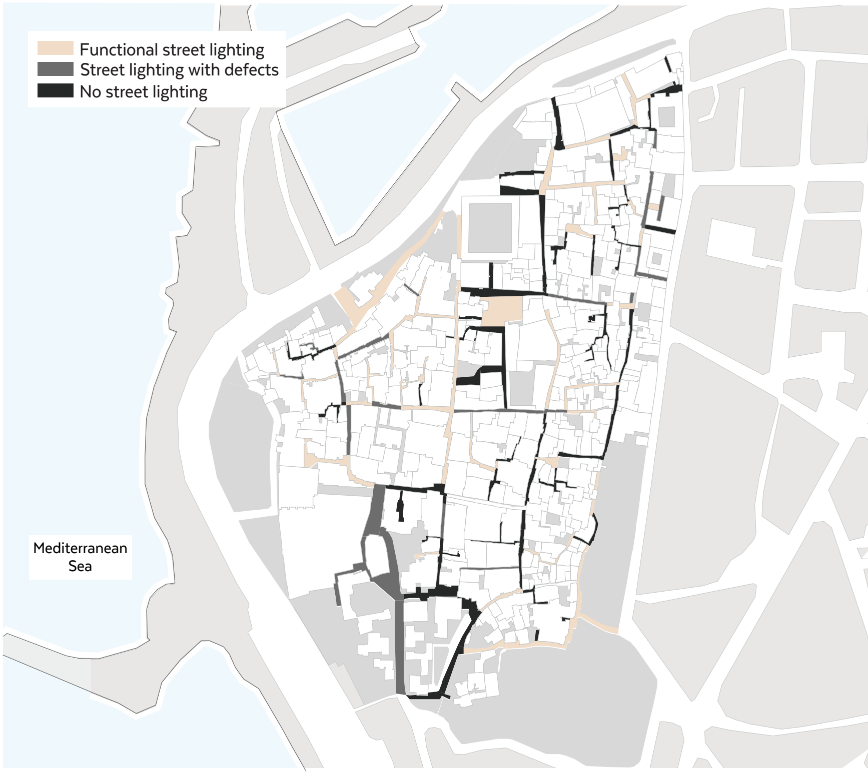


Figure 46 Condition of building clusters' connection to electrical network

- With regard to street light coverage, 40 percent of the streets (by length) are equipped with functional lights, whereas 18 percent have street lighting with defects and 42 percent have no lights at all (**Figure 47**). The lights are non-functional when public electricity is down.[75]

- Around a third (32 percent) of building clusters (by area), housing 14 percent of residents, are connected to the electrical grid with properly installed wires. However, 33 percent of clusters (by area), hosting 37 percent of residents and located mostly in the central and southern parts of the neighbourhood, are connected to the electric grid but have major or critical defects in their connection, constituting danger to residents (**Figure 46**).



This map is representative only when public electricity is available. When the power is down, the area is completely dark.

Figure 47 Street lighting mapping







[75] Based on the field survey findings, UN-Habitat designed the Old Saida Public Spaces Upgrade project, which started in February 2019 and is being continued by Saida Municipality at the time of writing. One component of the project aims to improve street lighting in Bab El-Serail and Dahr El-Mir squares (Figure 50, No. 5 and 10). This component entails the fixing of main electrical hazards and the addition of string lights and wall lanterns to illuminate the spaces with the goal of making them safer. (See "Open Spaces" section in Access & Open Spaces chapter for more information about the project). Moreover, different other electricity-related projects have been implemented in the neighbourhood by various (I) NGOs (Appendix 2; See "Mapping of Stakeholders" section in Governance chapter).

ACCESS & OPEN SPACES

ACCESSIBILITY & MOBILITY

Old Saida is characterized by its network of pedestrian streets and alleys, with the exception of one vehicular street at the southern end of the neighbourhood, which is not close to any primary or secondary commercial street (**Figures 24** and **48**). However, the neighbourhood is bordered by main vehicular streets connecting it to the rest of Saida City and is accessible from Rafic El-Hariri Street via four main access points on its northern side and two main points on the southern side. Secondary entrances to the neighbourhood are present at the central part, one at the western side and two others at the eastern (**Figure 48**).

An evaluation of the neighbourhood's road conditions (**Figure 49**) shows that:

- 9 percent of the road network (by area) shows major signs of deterioration. Most of these roads are located in the southern and northern parts of the neighbourhood.
- Many pathways, concentrated mainly in the south, are closed.

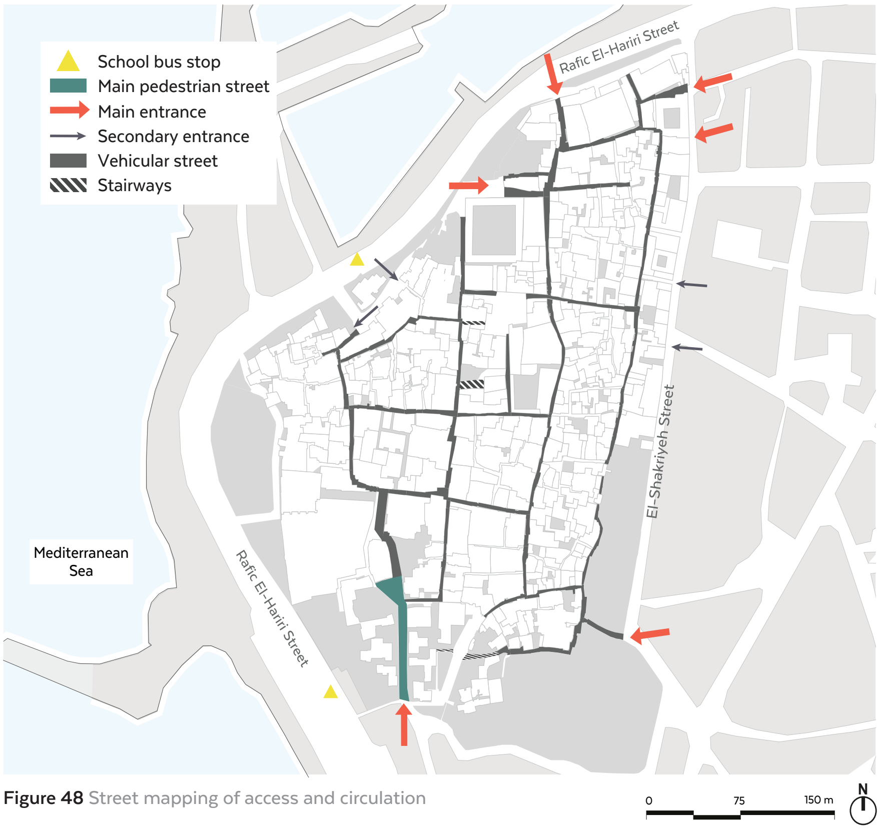


Figure 48 Street mapping of access and circulation



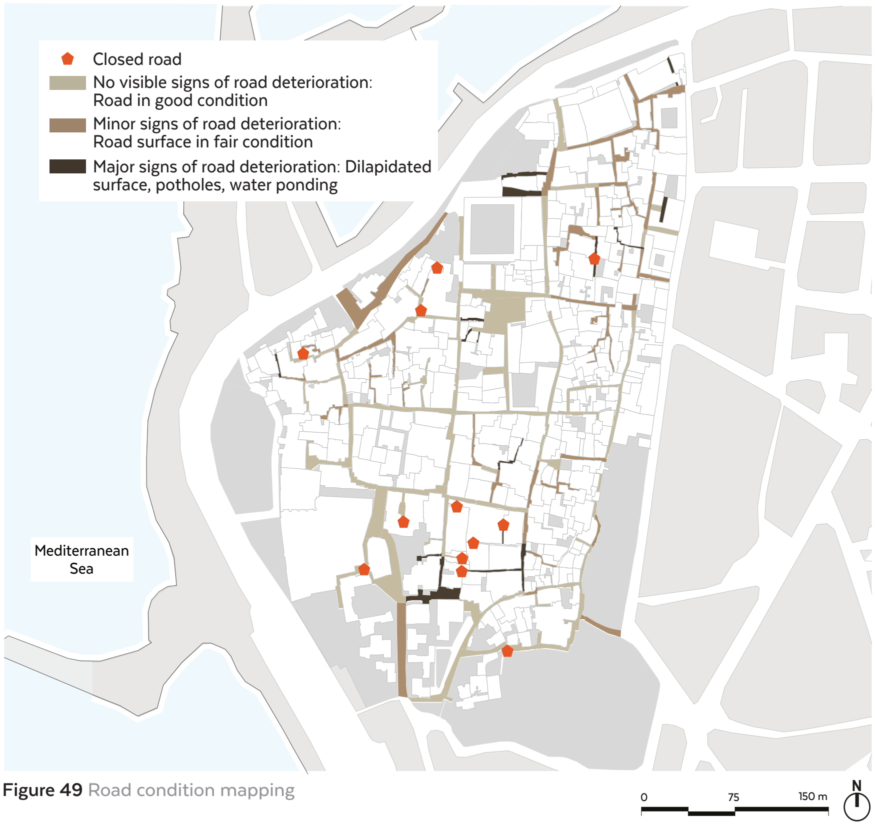


Figure 49 Road condition mapping





Ongoing Bahr El-Eid public space project



Youth RESOLVE Project community centre



Informal elderly street gathering



Potential pocket space in the network of alleyways

OPEN SPACES[76]

Old Saida contains numerous open spaces, covering over 0.052 km^2 in total. This represents 28.9 percent of the 0.18 km^2 total area of the neighbourhood. Out of the 48 surveyed open spaces, 58.3 percent (by count) are being publicly used. The majority of these publicly used open spaces are small plazas (25 percent) scattered in-between the alleyways of the old town, courtyards of touristic facilities (10.4 percent), and parking lots (6.3 percent) along the seaside on the western edge of the neighbourhood (**Table 14**).

Visual observation of public and non-public open spaces undertaken during the field survey in the neighbourhood shows that this patchwork of spaces is animated by sets of social and spatial practices influenced by the typology of each space. Social practices are also influenced by factors like the user age and gender groups: while men play backgammon (*tawleh*), smoking *narghile* (oriental tobacco pipe) and drinking coffee in parking lots, the surroundings of mosques, or squares; women chat and bargain with vendors in the *souk*; and children play in narrow alleys.

The biggest open spaces of the neighbourhood are located along the seaside Rafic El-Hariri Street and most of them are publicly used. The denser central and north-eastern parts of the neighbourhood mainly encompass small pocket spaces in-between buildings (**Figure 50**).

Old Saida counts four main public open spaces managed by the municipality: Bab El-Serail Square, Dahr El-Mir Square, Zwaitini garden and Sheikh Zayed garden (**Figure 50, No. 5, 10, 9,** and **11** respectively). Out of these four identified spaces, the biggest one (4,574 m^2) is the Sheikh Zayed garden (**Figure 50, No. 11**) in the western edge of the neighbourhood. The garden, constructed in 2016 with funds from the United Arab Emirates, was managed by the municipality but was mostly inoperative at the time of data collection. During the field survey, residents reported the garden to be secure and in good condition.

The three other above-mentioned public spaces (**Figure 50, No. 5, 10,** and **9**) are pocket spaces opening up in the dense network of pedestrian alleyways. They are in good condition, but they show a lack of shading devices and outdoor furniture and do not serve mixed-use functions. During the field survey, residents confirmed that Bab El-Serail and Dahr El-Mir are the main secure outdoor gathering spaces in the neighbourhood. In February 2019, UN-Habitat, funded by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, started upgrading the conditions of these two public spaces. Saida Municipality then continued implementing the project, which is almost complete at the time of writing. The project aims at tackling security issues and solid waste management problems, including punctual interventions to adjust electrical wires, provide street lighting, provide street garbage bins, and to relocate and beautify garbage dumpsters. The project also includes the plantation of trees as well as the creation of new shaded seated areas in front of coffee shops and restaurants for social cohesion purposes. Moreover, it includes the cleaning of building facades to preserve the heritage of the old city.

In 2018, Saida Municipality and SOSI started the upgrading of Bahr El-Eid public space (**Figure 50, No. 4**) that is ongoing at the time of writing and is funded by UN-Habitat, SOSI and Alfa Telecommunications. It aims to offer a playground for children, a permanent shading structure for the market, pavement and greenery. The project also includes the rehabilitation of the parking with lighting and greenery. The market space will be activated during holidays, while the public space and playground will remain accessible the whole time.

	Publicly used		Privately used		Total	
Courtyard	5	10.4%	7	14.6%	**12**	**25.0%**
Garden	4	8.3%	4	8.3%	**8**	**16.7%**
Parking lot	3	6.3%	1	2.1%	**4**	**8.3%**
Plaza	12	25.0%	0	0.0%	**12**	**25.0%**
Sportsfield	1	2.1%	0	0.0%	**1**	**2.1%**
Unused lot	3	6.3%	8	16.7%	**11**	**22.9%**
Total	**28**	**58.3%**	**20**	**41.7%**	**48**	**100%**

Table 14 Types and usage of surveyed open spaces

[76] The open space survey covers all unbuilt plots, excluding streets, alleyways and sidewalks.

In addition, Old Saida contains five touristic places and heritage sites offering open spaces such as courtyards and gardens:

- Khan El-Franj (**Figure 50, No. 3**) is a heritage site from the 17th Century that contains a courtyard. The site is owned by the French Embassy. It had been rehabilitated and is managed by HFSHD. It hosts the French Cultural Institute and serves as a facility for touristic and development activities.

- Debbane Palace (**Figure 50, No. 2**) hosts the Saida History Museum. The palace has a courtyard and a terrace that are accessible during the day and mainly used by the visitors going to the museum.

- Khan El-Kishleh (**Figure 50, No. 1**) is being renovated by the municipality at the time of writing. After the completion of renovation, it is planned that the khan becomes a centre for local handicrafts, as a step to promote them.

- Castle of Saint Louis (**Figure 50, No. 8**) offers the biggest garden (0.016 km^2) of the neighbourhood but it is not accessible to the public. The castle is currently being rehabilitated with funds from the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation.

- The construction of a museum of archaeology (**Figure 50, No. 7**) is ongoing (at the time of writing) in the archaeological excavation site on the south-eastern edge of the neighbourhood.

While the number of open spaces in Old Saida is higher compared to some other profiled vulnerable neighbourhoods,[77] the densest part of the neighbourhood shows a lack of safe and seated areas for social interaction, as well as a lack of greenery. Based on the field survey, several social gathering spaces have been identified in or around key landmarks, such as mosques, main commercial streets, and the seaside (**Figure 50**). However, these informal street gathering spaces[78] are not maintained and show a lack of outdoor furniture and equipment. Four of the five interviewed *mukhtar*s reported the lack of gathering places inside the neighbourhood and added that residents are used to gather on the two sides along the seaside Rafic El-Hariri Street, among other areas (**Figure 50**).

Several public lots remain unused and could potentially be developed into mixed-use public spaces for the residents of Old Saida (**Figure 50, A, B and C; Figure 51**). Most of them are pocket spaces, while three wide unused lots have been identified:

- The waqf owns a plot of land (**Figure 50, A**) close to Khan El-Franj that used to accommodate the Hammam El-Mir in the 17th Century. Since the *hammam* was destroyed during the Lebanese Civil War (1975–1990), this unused plot has remained fenced and not accessible to the public.

- HFSHD owns the ruins of Emir Fakhreddine II Palace (heritage building from the 17th Century) in the south of the neighbourhood (**Figure 50, B**).

- A wide unused green land is also located in the south of the neighbourhood and owned by the Lebanese government (**Figure 50, C**).

CHILDREN & YOUTH

The lack of safe open spaces in Old Saida particularly affects youth and children, who have limited access to gardens, playgrounds, sportsfields and other safe and attractive pockets (**Table 14; Figure 50**). Indeed, the only outdoor space for child and youth entertainment in the neighbourhood is El-Maani Club sportsfield (**Figure 50, No. 6**). It is in good condition, but it costs USD 6.5 (around LBP 10,000) to access the field and play one game.

The overwhelming reliance of children on unused lots, narrow alleyways or parking lots for play further speaks of the absence of safe gardens and playgrounds. During FGDs, male adults and parents of children with disabilities reported that their children spend their leisure time in the streets. They stressed on the lack of outdoor and indoor playing areas. Female caregivers and parents of children with disabilities participating in FGDs expressed the need for sportsfields and outdoor activities for youth as well as play equipment for children. A few participants in FGDs with youth suggested to improve some small pocket spaces around Bab El-Serail to enhance social cohesion in the neighbourhood. In July 2018, a community centre (named Youth RESOLVE Project) opened in the neighbourhood (**Figure 50**), which organizes recreational activities for children and houses a multi-use gathering hall for the local community on the closed roof of the building, in addition to offering other educational and social services (See **"Mapping of Stakeholders" section** in Governance chapter). Also, the Maarouf Saad Social and Cultural Foundation organizes children's activities in the playground of Maarouf Saad Public School (**Figure 15**), which closed in 2018; the school premises are now known as Mada Community Centre (**Figure 50**).

[77] See, for example, UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon (2018a; 2018b; 2018c).

[78] Informal street gatherings are spontaneous social meeting spaces for interaction among diverse individuals by appropriation and activation of unused plots or streetscape spots.

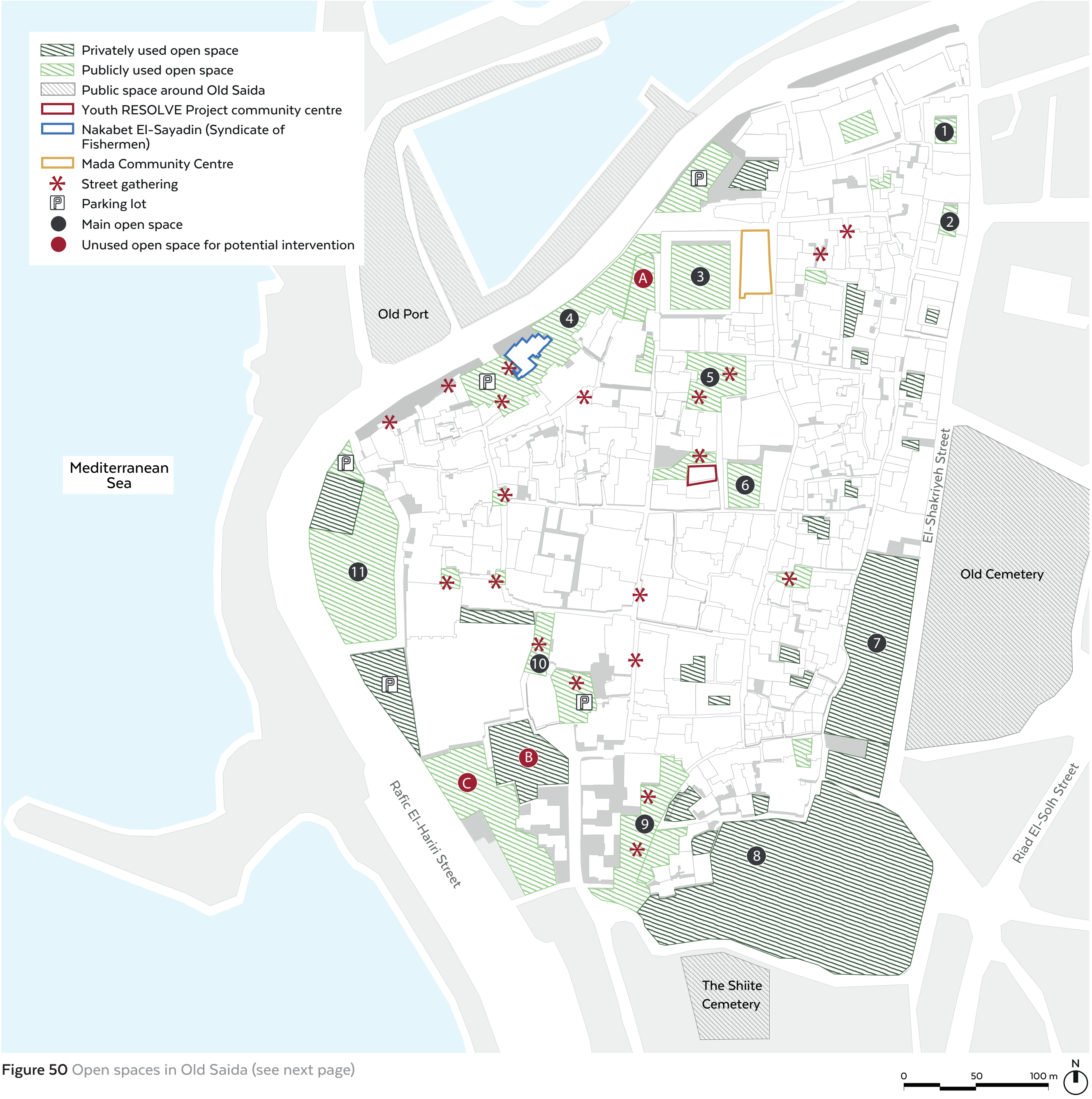


Figure 50 Open spaces in Old Saida (see next page)

Main open spaces

1 Khan El-Ishleh courtyard (under renovation)



2 Debbane Palace courtyard



3 Khan El-Franj courtyard



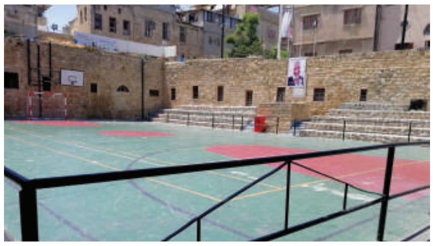
4 Bahr El-Eid public space (under construction)



5 Bab El-Serail Square



6 El-Maani Sports Club



7 Archaeological excavation area and museum (under construction)



8 Castle of Saint Louis (Land Citadel) with its garden (under renovation)



9 Zwaitini garden



10 Dahr El-Mir Square



11 Sheikh Zayed garden



Unused open spaces for potential intervention

A Hammam El-Mir (owned by the waqf)



B Unused lot (owned by HFSHD)



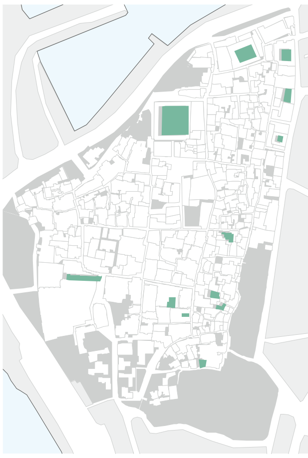
C Unused lot (owned by the Lebanese government)

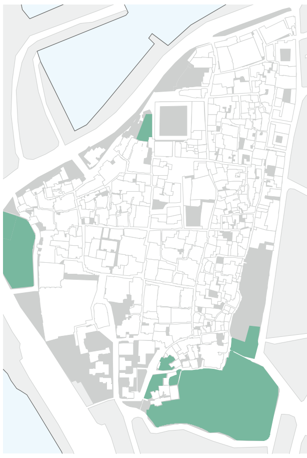


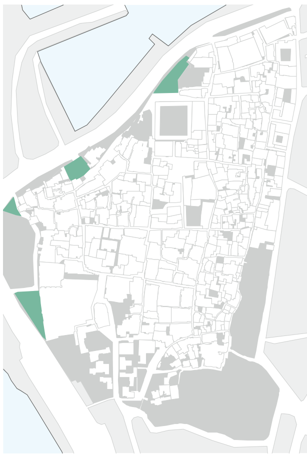
Figure 50 (continued) Open spaces in Old Saida

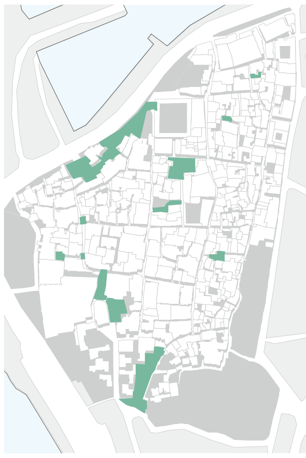
Photos: © UN-Habitat (2017-2019)

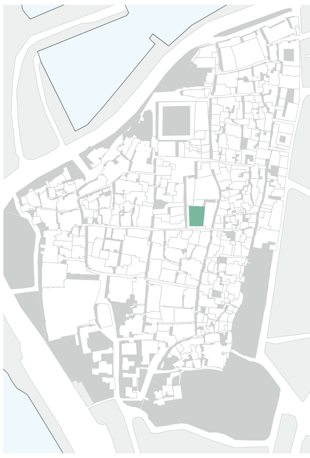
Types of main open spaces

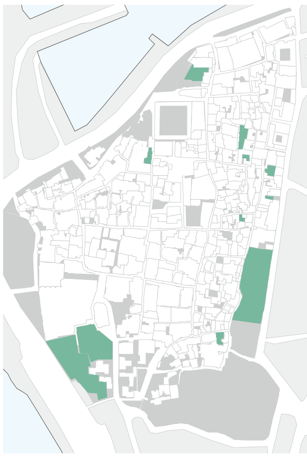

Courtyard [12]


Garden [8]

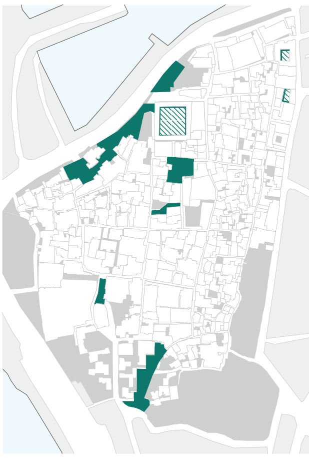

Parking lot [4]

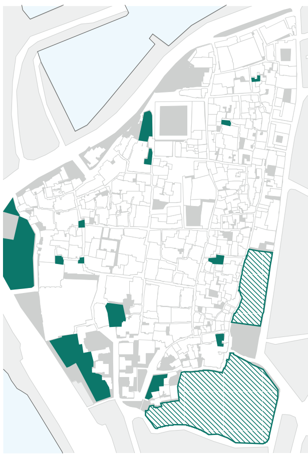

Plaza [12]

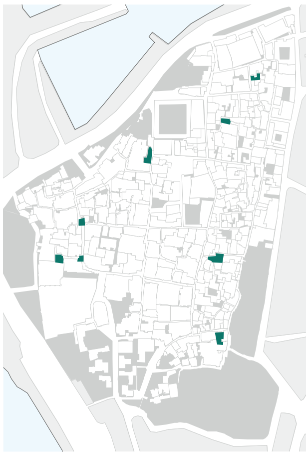

Sportsfield [1]


Unused lot [11]

Publicly used open spaces by activation status


Operative public spaces [9]


Inoperative public spaces [15]


Pocket spaces for
potential intervention [8]

Touristic use

Figure 51 Main open spaces by type



CONCLUSION

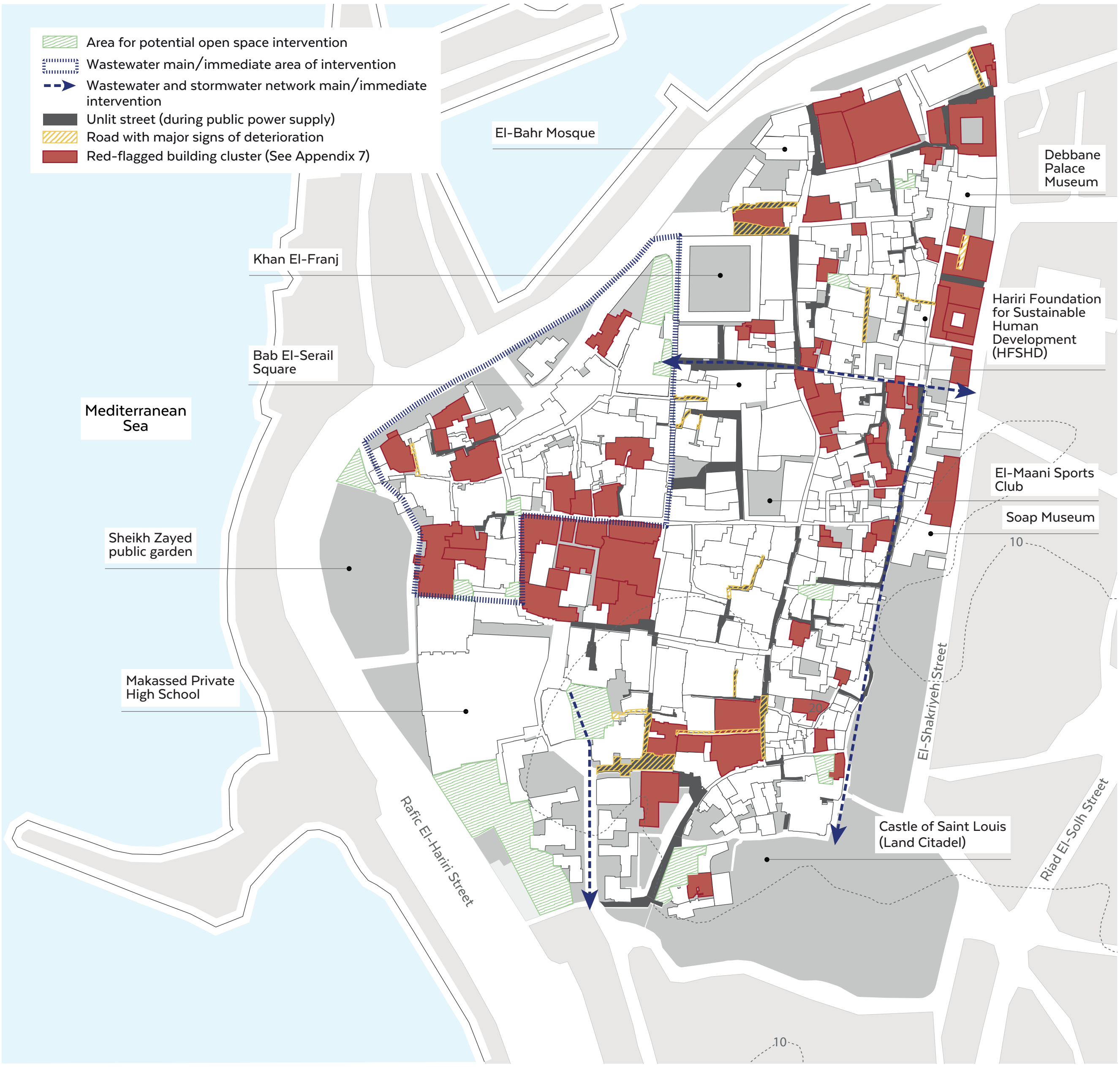


Figure 52 Integrated map of selected built-environment vulnerabilities in Old Saida

This report is one of a series of neighbourhood profiles being undertaken for some of the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods in Lebanon, contributing to understanding of host and refugee vulnerabilities as they converge in sub-municipal pockets of urban deprivation.

Profiles offer a cohort-stratified, multisectoral evidence base on features of and associations—if not causal links—between residents and their social and built environments. As area-based statistical and mapped data sources, profiles can be used by local authorities and NGOs for context-sensitive targeting and sectorally integrated programming, capturing the efficiencies that area-based coordination allows. It is hoped that this new knowledge baseline for Old Saida, endorsed by the local community and municipality, will help inform sectoral and stakeholder planning and coordination with the aim of mitigating vulnerabilities, especially through the enhancement of assistance and service provision to those in need, whether through strategies or projects.

All stages of the profile preparation—from neighbourhood selection and boundary drawing to data collection, analysis and dissemination—were conducted by UN-Habitat and UNICEF through a participatory approach, with the inclusion of Saida municipal authorities, local and international NGOs active in the neighbourhood, and local community representatives. Comprehensive data was collected on various determinants of residents' living conditions, by applying a mixed-methods approach, including field and household surveys, focus group discussions, and interviews with key informants from various institutions and service providers.

This document has offered an integrated place-based analysis covering multiple sectors and issues, including governance;

population; safety and security; health; education; child protection; youth; local economy and livelihoods; buildings; WaSH; electricity; and access and open spaces. The main findings—as well as comparisons of some indicators with national and South Governorate data (**Appendix 1**)[78]—can be summarized as follows:[79]

• Old Saida is a vulnerable neighbourhood on the Mediterranean shore in the South Governorate of Lebanon, in the western part of Saida City (also known as Sidon), the country's third-largest city. Old Saida neighbourhood as defined in the field with the participation of community stakeholders covers 0.18 km^2.

• Old Saida comprises the historic core of Saida City. It has several historic and religious sites, most of which function as touristic destinations.

• Around half (47.4 percent) of Old Saida neighbourhood's 5,203 residents are Lebanese. Of the 52.5 percent majority that is non-Lebanese, the largest cohort by far is PRL (40.6 percent of all residents, or 2,112 people). The remaining 11.9 percent comprises Syrians (404 residents), people of other nationalities (173 residents) and PRS (44 residents).[80] According to the October 2017 household survey, the majority (67.1 percent) of non-Lebanese (mostly Syrian, but also including PRS and those of other nationalities) households in Old Saida reported having come to Lebanon between 2011 and 2017 (i.e. after the Syrian crisis outbreak), with 26.4 percent having arrived prior to 2011.

• Related to shelter, Old Saida is a dense residential area comprising 364 clusters of buildings. Of all building clusters (by area), 80 percent were built before 1920. Considering the structural and building envelope quality of housing, the majority of the building clusters (by area) in Old Saida appear to fall under the categories of "good" (requiring routine maintenance) and "fair" (in need of minor repair) combined. A visual architectural field survey undertaken as part of this study suggests that 28 percent of the building clusters (by area), housing 36 percent of the residents or 1,849 individuals, are in structurally substandard or critical condition; they are in need of major repair or emergency intervention and constitute structural hazards. Around 40 percent of building clusters (by area), accommodating 51 percent of the residents or 2,662 individuals, are in need of major or emergency repair in their exterior conditions, resulting in water intrusion and damage to buildings. Furthermore, 45 percent of building clusters (by area) have communal spaces that are classed as substandard or critical. The majority of households (54 percent of Lebanese and a much higher 80.1 percent of non-Lebanese ones) rent their residential units.

• Population density is 28,905 people per km^2 in Old Saida. In terms of density of occupancy, the average number of occupants per residential unit in Old Saida is 3.9 among Lebanese; and higher among PRL and Syrians, at 4.1 and 5.2 per unit, respectively. The household survey shows that overcrowding (three or more people sleeping within the same room) in Old Saida is higher among non-Lebanese (11.7 percent) compared to Lebanese (9.6 percent) households.

• Old Saida neighbourhood falls within Saida Municipality, which is a part of the UoM of Saida El-Zahrani. Like many Lebanese municipalities, Saida Municipality has a shortage of financial assets and human resource capacity. Several state and non-state actors, including a large number of local and international NGOs, take part in the provision of services and implementation of projects across different sectors.

• Lack of safety and security in Old Saida is perceived to result mainly from crime, drug abuse, shootings and kidnappings, the presence of troublemakers, and lack of hygiene, among other issues. All residents who participated in FGDs reported that they move outside the neighbourhood regularly although some feel unsafe doing so. They also added that children and adult females are prone to experience constraints regarding free and safe movement in and outside the neighbourhood. A small minority of surveyed households (2.9 percent of Lebanese and 2.5 percent of non-Lebanese, a total of 28 out of the 1,031 households that completed the household survey questionnaire) reported having faced disputes in Old Saida. Among this minority, only 8.3 percent of non-Lebanese households reported experiencing disputes on a daily basis. (See Safety & Security chapter for areas reported as unsafe by FGD participants, as well as for proposed social cohesion interventions.)

• Overall, findings on the general health condition of residents suggest high similarity between Lebanese and non-Lebanese cohorts in Old Saida. Residents reported suffering from various illnesses. Chronic illnesses are the most commonly reported category of health conditions, affecting 13 percent of Lebanese and 13.7 percent of non-Lebanese in surveyed households. Diarrhoea was reported to have been experienced by around 14 percent of children (0–59 months) two weeks prior to the household survey. These are worrisome indicators of poor conditions that may be derived from some combination of absence of accessing water, sanitation and healthcare services on the one hand and, on the other, the possibly compromised quality of domestic water. Environmental pollution (including that of water), lack of hygiene and malnutrition were reported by FGD participants and key informants from health facilities as critical barriers to improving the public health situation in the neighbourhood, among other issues. Further research would be required to establish if the lack of healthcare service access, of water treatment, and of improved sanitation is directly linked to health conditions in the area, including diarrhoea among children.

• Regarding usage of or access to services, around one third (31.7 percent) of surveyed households do not use or are not willing to use subsidized primary healthcare services. For around half (42.9 percent) of children (0–59 months) with diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the household survey, no care—whether advice or treatment—was reported to have been sought. Disaggregating this non-care-seeking percentage by nationality, the rate is much higher for non-Lebanese (70.6 percent) than for Lebanese (41.2 percent) children. Relative to national and South Governorate averages, care seeking in Old Saida neighbourhood is more prevalent for non-Lebanese but less widespread for Lebanese children. With regard to water

[78] National and South Governorate indicators pertain only to PRL, who are the majority of non-Lebanese residents in Old Saida (See "Methodological Caveats" section, p. 8, no. 14).

[79] Comparisons with figures of other profiled neighbourhoods is available in an online indicator database available on the UN-Habitat and UNICEF portal of neighbourhood profiles (See p. 1).

[80] There are five cases of unreported nationality.

services, 75.4 percent of the surveyed households reported not using any water treatment methods. None of the Lebanese or non-Lebanese residents using unimproved drinking water sources in Old Saida or even in the South Governorate use an appropriate water treatment method, compared to the national averages of 12.4 percent for Lebanese and 3.3 percent for non-Lebanese. In addition, the use of improved sanitation facilities by residents, irrespective of nationality, is slightly lower in comparison with both the national and South Governorate averages.

• A number of factors, including financial capabilities and awareness-related issues, affect access to healthcare services in Old Saida. Of surveyed households, 50.9 percent and 68.3 percent reported that they are not aware of a subsidized primary healthcare service provider and any SDC in the area, respectively. Surveyed households mentioned several perceived barriers to accessing subsidized primary healthcare services and various reasons for dissatisfaction with their use: high fees, low quality of services, unwelcoming staff, distance of the facilities from their home, long queue time, and lack of awareness about the provision of certain services, among others. A minority (11.8 percent) of all Lebanese and a much lower 5.2 percent of all non-Lebanese in surveyed households have health insurance.

• In the case of education indicators, 49.6 percent of surveyed heads of households reported having completed not more than primary school and 28.7 percent reported having completed intermediate school as their highest level of education. Most children in surveyed Old Saida households attend school, with attendance especially high among those of primary school age (6-11). The attendance ratio in the neighbourhood falls from 89.8 percent for primary school level to 60.1 percent for secondary school (ages 12-17). Children in surveyed Old Saida households (irrespective of nationality) are more likely to attend secondary school relative to both national and South Governorate figures; this is especially the case among non-Lebanese. In general, the attendance ratio for females is slightly higher than that for males for both primary and secondary school levels. Among children (aged 6-14) in surveyed households, 6.7 percent have never attended school and 4.1 percent are out of school. In surveyed households, the main reasons for children and youth (aged 3-24) for never having attended school are reportedly related to financial issues—the school fees are too high (24.8 percent), the child or young person has to earn money for the family (20 percent), and/or the transportation to school is too expensive (1.4 percent)—and to a lesser extent, disabilities (4.5 percent) and absence of legal documents that prohibits the parents from accompanying their children to school (2.7 percent), among others. Youth (aged 15-24), irrespective of gender and nationality, are more likely to have attended primary school (27.7 percent) as their highest level of education than intermediate (23.5 percent) and secondary (22.9 percent) school. The proportion of male youth who have attended primary school (31.7 percent) is higher than that of female youth (23.8 percent). However, a shift is noticeable for higher levels of education, where percentages for females are slightly higher than those of males.

• Children and youth are particularly vulnerable to various other challenges too. Of all children (aged 5-17) in surveyed households in Old Saida, 12.4 percent are involved in economic activities. Of these children, Lebanese (82.1 percent) and males (75.9 percent) are significantly more likely to be exposed to hazardous conditions than non-Lebanese (65.6 percent) and females (56.5 percent), respectively. The proportion of girls (aged 15-19) who were married at the time of the survey in Old Saida is 18.6 percent. This phenomenon is significantly higher among Lebanese in Old Saida relative to the national and South Governorate averages, and among non-Lebanese relative to South Governorate levels. In addition, the levels of marriage before the age of 15 among women aged 15-49 and before the age of 18 among those aged 20-49, irrespective of nationality, are higher in Old Saida compared to available national and South Governorate averages. Of children (aged 1-17) in surveyed households, 59.6 percent have experienced at least one form of violent discipline at home, a higher rate among non-Lebanese (66 percent) than Lebanese (51.5 percent). In school settings, violent discipline exerted on children (aged 1-17) is also common (37.7 percent), which similarly disaggregates to a higher 41.7 percent for non-Lebanese and lower 32.5 percent for Lebanese pupils. Moreover, children and youth in Old Saida have limited access to safe and attractive playgrounds, gardens and other pockets. At the time of the survey, only one well-maintained outdoor sportsfield in the central part of the neighbourhood was available, but it was not free. More recently, a few more spaces have been created for child and youth recreational activities, including a community centre opened in 2018. None of the eight surveyed education facilities provide for children with special needs. However, all of the five surveyed health facilities cater for children and adults with disabilities and special needs, but they stressed on the need for better-equipped specialized medical centres and experts. Youth in the neighbourhood struggle with finding employment opportunities (reported unemployment is 72.4 percent for youth aged 15-24), as well as educational and vocational training programmes.

• Unemployment is a general challenge faced by the majority of the working-age (15-64) population in Old Saida (reportedly, 45.1 percent among Lebanese and 44.2 percent among non-Lebanese). The majority of employees and business owners in Old Saida are Lebanese and male. The gender gap is higher among business owners than employees. The average monthly household income in Old Saida is USD 435 (± 259.5), which is the lowest compared to previously profiled neighbourhoods in the North Governorate (UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a; 2018b; 2018c). Overall, non-Lebanese households reported earning lower average monthly incomes (USD 430.5 ± 240.7) than Lebanese ones (USD 441 ± 279.2) in Old Saida and are classified as poorer based on an assessment of household wealth.

• The majority of the customers of Old Saida shops (58 percent) and 50 percent of the customers of workshops come from within the neighbourhood. Of the surveyed enterprises (both shops and workshops), 21 percent are vacant. The most common types of enterprises among shops are boutiques, food and grocery stores, and restaurants or cafés, while among workshops, tailoring and carpentry ones are the most prevalent. In general, consumption enterprises (i.e. shops) are more numerous than production ones (i.e. workshops); 87 percent and 13 percent of all operating enterprises in Old Saida, respectively. With regard to business age, over half (63 percent) of the neighbourhood's surveyed enterprises are long-established businesses (functioning for more than 10 years). Long-established businesses are especially prevalent among workshops. Long-established businesses are not only the highest in number compared to enterprises of other age brackets (medium-aged and new, which have been operational for 6-10 and five years or less, respectively), but also employ the largest number of people and make the highest contribution to employment diversity in terms of gender and nationality.

• Many surveyed enterprises reported poor basic urban service provision as a threat to their economic activity. The main constraint is the lack of effective lighting along some commercial streets. During public power supply, around 23 percent (by street length) have street lighting with defects and 34 percent lack street lighting. When the power is down, the streets are unlit. In addition, 46 percent of commercial streets show major or minor signs of road deterioration. Moreover, in some parts of the commercial streets, a garbage collection system is unavailable.

• Old Saida's wastewater and stormwater networks are overloaded and under-maintained, increasing the risk of flooding and ponding of potentially sewage-contaminated water during peak stormflow, especially on the western and southern parts of the neighbourhood. The wastewater network is directed first towards a lifting station near the western boundary of Old Saida and then streamed to a wastewater treatment plant outside the neighbourhood. On a street level, 11 percent of the sewage network (by street length) is malfunctioning, concentrated in the western part of the neighbourhood. In addition, 24 percent of streets (by length) have no stormwater drains. Concerning network connections to building clusters, 26 percent of Old Saida's building clusters (by area) either have major defects in their connections to the wastewater network or have blocked/non-existent connections to it. Moreover, 27 percent of building clusters (by area) show major defects in or have no connections to the stormwater network. Regarding connections to the domestic water network, 94 percent of all building clusters (by area) are connected, including 19 percent of all clusters that experience major defects in their connection. Defects in these various infrastructure networks constitute significant public environmental health hazards with the potential of negatively impacting on the protection status of residents and on livelihood activities, while posing a stress to buildings and road structures.

• With regard to the electrical infrastructure, the majority (63 percent) of the streets (by length) are connected to a power grid of poor quality. In addition, many instances of tangled overhead wires and electrical hazards are observed throughout the neighbourhood, constituting danger to residents. Moreover, 42 percent of the streets (by length) remain unlit. At building cluster level, 32 percent of building clusters (by area), hosting 14 percent of residents and concentrated mostly in the central and southern parts of the neighbourhood, are connected to the electrical grid but have major or critical defects in their connection. The discontinuous public electricity supply common to the national context has fostered dependency on neighbourhood-level private generators, which are known sources of air and noise pollution as well as contributors to unsafe wiring solutions.

• In Old Saida, solid waste collection, transport and sweeping are provided by a private company, NTCC. Many streets are served by neither bins nor dumpsters. Moreover, on-street garbage disposal is observed across the neighbourhood, and on-street garbage piles mainly in the northern and eastern parts. All these solid waste management challenges pose environmental and public health risks, thus compromising the collective well-being of neighbourhood inhabitants. As for self-reported solid waste practices, a tiny minority (2.8 percent) of surveyed households reported that they recycle solid waste. In the case of Lebanese households in Old Saida, the proportion is slightly lower than the South Governorate but significantly lower than the national levels. Similarly, non-Lebanese in Old Saida are less likely to practise recycling, compared to the national and South Governorate averages.

• Old Saida is characterized by its network of pedestrian streets and alleys, with the exception of one vehicular street at the southern end of the neighbourhood. However, the neighbourhood is bordered by main vehicular streets connecting it to the rest of Saida City and is accessible from Rafic El-Hariri Street via four main access points on its northern side and two main points on the southern side. Within the neighbourhood, 9 percent of the streets (by area)—mostly located in the southern and northern parts—show major signs of deterioration.

• The neighbourhood has a number of large publicly and privately owned open spaces mostly in its peripheral areas, especially to its west (along the seaside Rafic El-Hariri Street) and south-east, including parking lots, gardens, unused lots, and archaeological/historical sites. Overall, 28.9 percent of the total area of the neighbourhood is covered by open spaces. The majority (58.3 percent by count) of the 48 surveyed open spaces are publicly used. While the number of open spaces in Old Saida is higher compared to some other vunlnerable neighbourhoods previously profiled by UN-Habitat and UNICEF, the denser central and north-eastern parts of the neighbourhood show a lack of safe and seated areas for social interaction, as well as a lack of greenery.

This profile has identified the relative criticality across space of a range of interlinked social, economic and built-environment challenges in the predominantly residential and vulnerable neighbourhood of Old Saida. **Figure 52** provides an integrated map of selected built-environment vulnerabilities in the neighbourhood, also identifying areas that may be potentially targeted for open space interventions. While profiles may be used to inform both hard and soft interventions, this map suggests how hard urban upgrading has the potential to advance agendas related to the concerns of safety and security, public health, accessibility and socioeconomic development.

Finally, it is important to note that neighbourhood profiles offer a form of spatial analysis that is rich in detail but limited in horizontal coverage. Neighbourhoods are part of a wider urban context in which they are morphologically and functionally embedded. So, the opportunities and threats that bear on any neighbourhood derive from both within and beyond its boundaries. Recognition of the interconnectedness of spatial scales is a key principle of sustainable development and urban planning therein. The implication is that the refinement of potential responses to action areas signposted by this profile will likely have to draw on additional information sources. Similarly, institutional and stakeholder engagement surrounding such actions will need to be mobilized flexibly both within and across the Old Saida neighbourhood boundary.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: MULTISECTORAL INDICATORS AT THE NEIGHBOURHOOD, GOVERNORATE AND NATIONAL LEVELS

National and governorate indicators are derived from the UNICEF 2016 baseline survey, where a HH survey (based on the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey [MICS]) was conducted at national and governorate levels for Lebanese and non-Lebanese (proportionally stratified by nationality). With some modifications made in order to meet the objectives of the current profiling exercise, the HH survey was replicated at the neighbourhood level for representative samples of Lebanese and non-Lebanese (the latter not further stratified by nationality). Given that the majority of non-Lebanese residents in Old Saida are PRL, only indicators pertaining to PRL at national and governorate levels were integrated into the below table for analysis purposes.

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Lebanese			Non-Lebanese		
			Lebanon	South Governorate	Old Saida	Lebanon (PRL)	South Governorate (PRL)	Old Saida (All non-Leb)
POPULATION & HOUSING								
Proportion of overcrowding	No. of households with three or more persons per occupied room, excluding the kitchen and bathroom	Total no. of households	-	-	9.6%	-	-	11.7%
Proportion of owned housing	No. of households owning the housing	Total no. of households	-	-	44.4%	-	-	18.4%
Proportion of rented housing	No. of households renting the housing	Total no. of households	-	-	54.0%	-	-	80.1%
HEALTH								
Care seeking for diarrhoea	No. of children under the age of 5 with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total no. of children under the age of 5 with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	64.3%	64.8%	41.2%	57.4%	63.9%	70.6%
Health insurance coverage	No. of household members covered by health insurance	Total no. household members	-	-	11.8%	-	-	5.1%
Awareness of subsidized health services	No. of households that are aware of the existence of the subsidized services at the points of service delivery	Total no. of households	-	-	49.5%	-	-	48.8%
Relevance of health services to the population needs	No. of households that report the relevance of the subsidized services at the points of service delivery to their needs	Total no. of households that are using/used the services	-	-	74.7%	-	-	76.9%
Willingness to use health services	No. of households that use/are willing to use the subsidized services at the points of service delivery	Total no. of households	-	-	69.6%	-	-	67.0%
Satisfaction with health services	No. of households that are using/used the services, are satisfied with them and would recommend them	Total no. of households that are using/used the services	-	-	71.8%	-	-	75.6%
Recommendation of the public health services	No. of respondents using and willing to recommend public health services	No. of respondents being aware of and making use of public health services	-	-	79.8%	-	-	84.7%
Awareness of subsidized social services	No. of households that are aware of the existence of the subsidized services at the points of service delivery	Total no. of households	-	-	35.2%	-	-	28.5%
Relevance of social services to population needs	No. of households that report the relevance of the subsidized services at the points of service delivery	Total no. of households that are using/used the services	-	-	68.8%	-	-	64.6%
Willingness to use social services	No. of households that use/are willing to use the subsidized services at the points of delivery	Total no. of households	-	-	67.0%	-	-	62.7%

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Lebanese			Non-Lebanese		
			Lebanon	South Governorate	Old Saida	Lebanon (PRL)	South Governorate (PRL)	Old Saida (All non-Leb)
Satisfaction with social services	No. of households that used/ are using the services, are satisfied with them and would recommend them	Total no. of households that are using/used the services	-	-	67.5%	-	-	60.2%
Recommendation of the social services	No. of respondents using and willing to recommend social services	No. of respondents aware of and using social services	-	-	78.2%	-	-	69.3%
LITERACY & EDUCATION								
Primary school net attendence ratio (adjusted)	No. of children of primary school age (6-11) currently attending primary or secondary school	Total no. of children of primary school age (6-11)	95.8%	96.4%	94.1%	90.8%	90.8%	86.4%
Secondary school net attendence ratio (adjusted)	No. of children of secondary school age (12-17) currently attending secondary school or higher	Total no. of children of secondary school age (12-17)	64.2%	50.5%	65.8%	36.6%	16.8%	56.2%
Gender parity index (primary school)	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1	1.02	1.07	1	1	1.03
Gender parity index (secondary school)	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.2	1.1	0.97	1.6	1.5	1.2
Out-of-school children (primary school age)	No. of children of primary school age (6-11) who are currently out of school	Total no. of children of primary school age (6-11)	4.2%	3.6%	5.4%	9.2%	9.2%	11.1%
Out-of-school children (lower secondary school age)	No. of children of lower secondary school age (12-14) who are currently out of school	Total no. of children of lower secondary school age (12-14)	10.2%	14.6%	9.4%	47.4%	46.7%	19.8%
Out-of-school children (higher secondary school age)	No. of children of higher secondary school age (15-17) who are currently out of school	Total no. of children of higher secondary school age (15-17)			34.3%			33.3%
Primary level of education of heads of households	No. of heads of households with primary level of education	Total no. of heads of households	-	-	50.5%	-	-	48.8%
Secondary or equivalent level of education of heads of households	No. of heads of households with secondary or equivalent level of education	Total no. of heads of households	-	-	35.5%	-	-	41.0%
Higher level of education of heads of households	No. of heads of households with higher level of education	Total no. of heads of households	-	-	3.7%	-	-	1.6%
Awareness of subsidized education services	No. of households that are aware of the existence of the subsidized services at the points of service delivery	Total no. of households	-	-	63.2%	-	-	57.6%
Relevance of education services to population needs	No. of households that report the relevance of the subsidized services at the points of delivery to their needs	Total no. of households that are using/used the services	-	-	88.4%	-	-	84.7%
Willingness to use education services	No. of households that use/ are willing to use subsidized services at the points of service delivery	Total no. of households	-	-	46.2%	-	-	44.3%
Satisfaction with education services	No. of households that are using/used the subsidized services, are satisfied with them and would recommend them	Total no. of households that are using/used the services	-	-	85.9%	-	-	81.3%
Homework support	No. of children receiving homework support	Total no. of children in schools	-	-	34.6%	-	-	33.7%

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Lebanese			Non-Lebanese		
			Lebanon	South Governorate	Old Saida	Lebanon (PRL)	South Governorate (PRL)	Old Saida (All non-Leb)
Rate of children enrolled in public schools	No. of children enrolled in public schools	Total no. of children in schools	-	-	76.5%	-	-	60.0%
Rate of children enrolled in private schools	No. of children enrolled in private schools	Total no. of children in schools	-	-	23.5%	-	-	39.8%
Recommendation of the education services	No. of respondents using and willing to recommend educational services	No. of respondents being aware of and using educational services	-	-	87.4%	-	-	81.9%

CHILD PROTECTION

Violent discipline at home	No. of children aged 1-14 who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month at home	Total no. of children aged 1-14	56.9%	55.3%	53.1%	-	76.1%	66.3%
Violent discipline at school	No. of children aged 3-14 who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month at school	Total no. of children aged 3-14	-	-	36.2%	-	-	45.1%
Marriage before the age of 15	No. of women aged 15-49 who were married before the age of 15	Total no. of women aged 15-49	3.0%	2.8%	8.6%	-	2.6%	8.6%
Marriage before the age of 18	No. of women aged 20-49 who were married before the age of 18	Total no. of women aged 20-49	11.1%	12.4%	28.0%	-	18.2%	29.1%
Young women aged 15-19 years who are currently married	No. of women aged 15-19 years who are married	Total no. of women aged 15-19	4.1%	4.6%	15.4%	-	2.9%	20.7%
Child marriage rate for girls	No. of girls aged 15-18 who are married	Total no. of girls aged 15-18	-	-	7.8%	-	-	16.2%
Child marriage rate for boys	No. of boys aged 15-18 who are married	Total no. of boys aged 15-18	-	-	0.0%	-	-	0.0%
Rate of children involved in economic activities or household chores for girls	No. of girls aged 5-17 who are involved in economic activities or household chores	Total no. of girls aged 5-17	-	-	41.5%	-	-	66.3%
Rate of children involved in economic activities or household chores for boys	No. of boys aged 5-17 who are involved in economic activities or household chores	Total no. of boys aged 5-17	-	-	34.3%	-	-	36.5%
Proportion of children involved in hazardous types of labour	No. of children aged 5-17 involved in any type of hazardous child labour	Total no. of children aged 5-17 involved in child labour	-	-	82.1%	-	-	65.6%
Proportion of children mistreated by employer	No. of children mistreated by employer	Total no. of children involved in child labour	-	-	14.3%	-	-	16.4%

YOUTH

Proportion of 15-19 year olds who are pregnant	No. of girls aged 15-19 who are pregnant	Total no. of girls aged 15-19	-	-	1.5%	-	-	2.4%
Completion rate of primary education	No. of youth aged 15-24 who have reported completing primary education	Total no. of youth aged 15-24	-	-	73.5%	-	-	73.9%
Out-of-school rate	No. of youth aged 15-21 who are out of school	Total no. of youth aged 15-21	-	-	56.5%	-	-	54.6%
Child marriage rate (by ages 15-18)	No. of youth aged 15-18 who are married	Total no. of youth aged 15-18	-	-	4.1%	-	-	8.4%
Percentage of 20-24 year olds who got married before the age of 18	No. of 20-24 year olds who got married before the age of 18	Total no. of 20-24 year olds	-	-	10.1%	-	-	16.3%

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Lebanese			Non-Lebanese		
			Lebanon	South Governorate	Old Saida	Lebanon (PRL)	South Governorate (PRL)	Old Saida (All non-Leb)
Adolescent population	No. of 15-24 years olds	Total no. of population	-	-	14.5%	-	-	18.5%
Percentage of 14-17 year olds who experienced psychological or physical punishment or discipline, at home, in the past month	No. of 14-17 year olds who experienced psychological or physical punishment or discipline, at home, in the past month	Total no. of 14-17 year olds	-	-	43.2%	-	-	51.9%
Percentage of 14-17 year olds who experienced psychological or physical punishment or discipline, at school, in the past month	No. of 14-17 year olds who experienced psychological or physical punishment or discipline, at school, in the past month	Total no. of 14-17 year olds	-	-	43.2%	-	-	37.0%
Percentage of 14-17 year olds who reported being bullied at least once in the last couple of months	No. of 14-17 year olds who reported being bullied at least once in the last couple of months	Total no. of 14-17 year olds	-	-	11.4%	-	-	5.6%
Percentage of 15-24 year olds engaged in labour	No. of 15-24 year olds engaged in economic activities or household chores	Total no. of 15-24 year olds	-	-	56.4%	-	-	79.6%
Unemployment rate among 15-24 year olds	No. of youth aged 15-24 who are unemployed	Total no. of 15-24 year olds	-	-	73.9%	-	-	71.4%
Rate of youth working outside the neighbourhood	Youth working outside their neighbourhood	Total no. of youth working	-	-	35.7%	-	-	41.6%

LIVELIHOODS (Income & Expenditure)

Mean household monthly income in USD	Total amount of monthly income surveyed households have reported	Total no. of households	-	-	440.9	-	-	430.5
Households receiving remittance	No. of households that received any type of remittance in the last three months	Total no. of households	-	-	51.7%	-	-	42.9%
Overall poverty	No. of households in the lowest ("poorest") wealth index quintile	Total no. of households	-	-	19.1%	-	-	20.8%

WASH

Use of improved drinking water sources	No. of household members using improved sources of drinking water	Total no. of household members	93.1%	98.1%	100%	98.4%	99.1%	98.8%
Water treatment	No. of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	Total no. of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	12.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	-	0.0%
Use of improved sanitation	No. of household members using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared	Total no. of household members	99.7%	98.9%	96.1%	98.1%	100%	95.6%
Solid waste recycling	No. of households recycling any solid waste	Total no. of households	21.6%	4.7%	4.2%	10.0%	6.9%	1.4%

APPENDIX 2: MAPPING OF STAKEHOLDERS

Appendix 2 lists activities undertaken by United Nations agencies and (I)NGOs that were wholly or partially reported from January 2018 till April 2019 either by UNDP or to the UNHCR data web portal to have taken place in the neighbourhood or its surrounding area. Activities of local NGOs active in the area are noted in the Governance chapter. While every effort has been made to reflect sectors and projects for the area, it cannot be guaranteed that the list is exhaustive.

Project	Project status	Agency	Partner/Donor	Location	Beneficiaries	Target population
ENERGY						
Installation of street lighting system	Completed	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation	Old Saida	5 units	All nationalities
FOOD SAFETY & SECURITY						
Food parcels	Completed	Islamic Relief Lebanon (IRL)	N/A	Old Saida	1,165 units	N/A
HEALTH						
Improved access to comprehensive primary healthcare (PHC); acute disease medication	Completed	International Medical Corps (IMC)	N/A	Nazih El-Bizri Medical Centre	N/A	All nationalities
Improved access to comprehensive PHC: Subsidized PHC, antenatal care (ANC), non-communicable disease (NCD) and mental health (MH) consultations	Completed	IMC	N/A	Nazih El-Bizri Medical Centre	N/A	All nationalities
LIVELIHOODS						
Distribution of grants to businesses	Completed	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	N/A	Old Saida	N/A	N/A
Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) upgraded through technology transfers	Completed	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	European Commission	Old Saida	N/A	N/A
Employment services, counselling services, jobs and employment referrals, and career guidance	Completed	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	N/A	Old Saida	N/A	PRL males and females
Creation of public parks, playgrounds and other public social infrastructure	Completed	World Vision International	EuropeAid	Old Saida	N/A	N/A
Employment services, counselling services, jobs and employment referrals, and career guidance	Completed	Al Majmoua – The Lebanese Association for Development	N/A	Old Saida	15 units	Male and female Lebanese, Syrians and PRL
Employment services and market-based skills training	Completed	UNDP	N/A	Old Saida	305 units	Lebanese males and females
Workforce employability: Market-based skills training, employment services and career guidance, work-based learning opportunities	Completed	Institut Européen de Coopération et de Développement (IECD)	France	Old Saida	N/A	All nationalities
Cash/In-kind grants to micro-, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs): Stimulating local economic development to create income-generating opportunities and employment	Completed	Mercy Corps	Netherlands	Old Saida	N/A	Nano-enterprises

Project	Project status	Agency	Partner/Donor	Location	Beneficiaries	Target population
LIVELIHOODS (Continued)						
Market-based skills training: Workforce employability	Completed	UNIDO	UNIDO	Old Saida	N/A	Lebanese
PROTECTION						
Rehabilitating and equipping a firefighter centre	Completed	UN-Habitat	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation	Old Saida	1 unit	All nationalities
CHILD PROTECTION (CP)						
Community-based activities	Completed	IRL	N/A	Saida	N/A	All nationalities (aged 6–17)
Community-based activities	Completed	UNRWA	N/A	Saida	N/A	PRS and PRL
Child labour sessions, child marriage, accessing CP and focused psychosocial support, accessing community-based psychosocial support	Completed	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	N/A	Saida	742 units	Lebanese, Syrians, PRS and PRL; youth aged 6–11 and 12–17
Accessing community-based psychosocial support. Child labour sessions, child marriage sessions, caregiver programmes, psychological support specialists	Completed	Terre des Hommes Lausanne (Tdh – L)	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Saida	1,314 units	Lebanese, PRS and PRL; male and female youth aged 6–11 and 12–17
Accessing CP and focused psychosocial support	Completed	UNRWA	N/A	Saida	7,792 units	PRS and PRL male and female youth
Community-based CP activities and engagement of caregivers in activities to promote well-being and protection of children	Completed	Danish Red Cross/ Lebanese Red Cross	N/A	Saida	N/A	Male and female Lebanese and Syrians
Community-based CP activities	Completed	Mercy Corps	N/A	Saida	N/A	Male and female Lebanese, PRS and PRL aged 12–17
Focused psychosocial support and community-based CP protection activities	Completed	Mouvement Social	UNICEF	Saida	N/A	Male and female Lebanese, PRS and PRL
Community-based CP activities	Completed	Terre des Hommes Lausanne (Tdh – L)	UNICEF	Saida	N/A	Male and female PRL aged 6–11 and 12–17
LEGAL ASSISTANCE						
Legal counselling, awareness, assistance, representation and dispute resolution mechanism	Completed	Caritas Lebanon	N/A	Old Saida	N/A	N/A
SHELTER						
Rehabilitation works phase (27 units) and rehabilitation of shops	Completed	UNDP	N/A	Old Saida, Saida	27 units and 11 shops	N/A
Rehabilitation works	Tendering phase – Ongoing	UNDP	N/A	Old Saida, Saida	40 units	N/A
Upgrade of unoccupied substandard buildings into adequate shelters and minor repair	Completed	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	N/A	Saida	N/A	Syrians and PRL
Minor repair of substandard buildings	Completed	Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI)	N/A	Saida	N/A	Lebanese and PRS
Minor repair of substandard buildings (upgrade of substandard buildings to minimum standards)	Completed	PU-AMI	N/A	Saida	N/A	Syrians

Project	Project status	Agency	Partner/Donor	Location	Beneficiaries	Target population
SHELTER (Continued)						
Minor repair of substandard buildings (upgrade of substandard buildings to minimum standards)	Completed	NRC	N/A	Saida	N/A	Syrians and PRL
Cash for rent	Completed	PU-AMI	N/A	Saida	1,074	All nationalities
Upgrade of common areas within substandard residential buildings	Completed	UN-Habitat	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation	Old Saida	243	Lebanese, Syrians, PRL and PRS
SOCIAL STABILITY						
Municipalities receiving direct support on strategic planning and service delivery and the participation of civil society	Completed	Agency for Technical Cooperation and development (ACTED)	EuropeAid	Old Saida	N/A	N/A
Female officials trained on strategic planning and service delivery	Completed	ACTED	EuropeAid	Old Saida	N/A	N/A
Projects/Priorities identified through participatory processes	Completed	UNDP	N/A	Old Saida	N/A	N/A
Projects, campaigns, quick impact projects (QIPs), actions implemented under the scope of youth initiatives	Completed	World Vision International	EuropeAid	Old Saida	N/A	Youth
Competency and market-based skills training programme	Completed	American Near East Refugee Aid (Anera)	UNICEF	Saida	N/A	Adolescents and youth
Competency and market-based skills training programme	Completed	Digital Opportunity Trust	UNICEF	Saida	N/A	Adolescents and youth
Regulated non-formal education (NFE) under the Youth Basic Literacy and Numeracy (BLN) programme	Completed	Mouvement Social	UNICEF	Saida	N/A	Adolescents and youth
Social stability programme	Completed	ACTED	N/A	Old Saida	36 units	N/A
Youth training on life skills, conflict resolution and healthy lifestyles	Completed	Anera	N/A	Old Saida	475 units	Male and female Lebanese, Syrian, PRS and PRL youth
Upgrading of public space	Completed	UN-Habitat	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation	Old Saida	1 unit	All nationalities
Construction of infrastructure work for Bahr El-Eid project	Completed	UN-Habitat	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation	Old Saida	N/A	All nationalities
Equipping a community centre	Completed	UN-Habitat	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation	Old Saida	1 unit	All nationalities
WATER						
Rehabilitating water lines and sanitation services	Ongoing	Development for People and Nature Association (DPNA)	N/A	Saida	N/A	N/A
Hygiene kits distribution and hygiene awareness sessions	Ongoing	DPNA	N/A	Saida	N/A	N/A
Painting of murals with hygiene promotion messages	Completed	UNDP	N/A	All gatherings	N/A	N/A
Hygiene promotion: Awareness-raising activities	Ongoing	Popular Aid for Relief and Development (PARD)	UNDP	Tyre, Saida and Beirut gatherings	N/A	N/A
Hygiene promotion: Distribution of HH and baby hygiene kits	Ongoing	PARD	UNDP	Tyre, Saida and Beirut gatherings	N/A	N/A
Access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use	Completed	CARE	N/A	Saida	100,596 individuals	Lebanese and displaced Syrians

APPENDIX 3: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

No. of residents/ unit	Leb				Syr				PRL				PRS				Others				No nationality data				Total			
	Units	%	Residents	%	Units	%	Residents	%	Units	%	Residents	%	Units	%	Residents	%	Units	%	Residents	%	Units	%	Residents	%	Units	%	Residents	%
0/-	21	3.2%	-	-	2	2.5%	-	-	2	0.3%	-	-	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.3%	-	-	150	99.3%	-	-	176[i]	12.0%	-	-
1	90	13.6%	90	3.7%	2	2.5%	2	0.5%	54	10.3%	54	2.6%	3	23.1%	3	6.8%	9	20.9%	9	5.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	158	10.8%	158	3.0%
2	116	17.6%	232	9.4%	5	6.3%	10	2.5%	91	17.4%	182	8.6%	5	38.5%	10	22.7%	3	7.0%	6	3.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	220	15.0%	440	8.5%
3	87	13.2%	261	10.6%	11	13.9%	33	8.2%	71	13.6%	213	10.1%	1	7.7%	3	6.8%	10	23.3%	30	17.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	180	12.3%	540	10.4%
4	112	17.0%	448	18.2%	13	16.5%	52	12.9%	104	19.9%	416	19.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	11.6%	20	11.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	234	15.9%	936	18.0%
5	118	17.9%	590	23.9%	18	22.8%	90	22.3%	90	17.2%	450	21.3%	2	15.4%	10	22.7%	6	14.0%	30	17.3%	1	0.7%	5	100%	235	16.0%	1175	22.6%
6	49	7.4%	294	11.9%	12	15.2%	72	17.8%	48	9.2%	288	13.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	7.0%	18	10.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	112	7.6%	672	12.9%
7	40	6.1%	280	11.4%	5	6.3%	35	8.7%	26	5.0%	182	8.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	4.7%	14	8.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	73	5.0%	511	9.8%
8	13	2.0%	104	4.2%	4	5.1%	32	7.9%	22	4.2%	176	8.3%	1	7.7%	8	18.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	40	2.7%	320	6.2%
9	5	0.8%	45	1.8%	2	2.5%	18	4.5%	6	1.1%	54	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	0.9%	117	2.2%
10	1	0.2%	10	0.4%	2	2.5%	20	5.0%	5	1.0%	50	2.4%	1	7.7%	10	22.7%	1	2.3%	10	5.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.7%	100	1.9%
11	3	0.5%	33	1.3%	1	1.3%	11	2.7%	1	0.2%	11	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.3%	55	1.1%
12	1	0.2%	12	0.5%	1	1.3%	12	3.0%	3	0.6%	36	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	7.0%	36	20.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.5%	96	1.8%
13	2	0.3%	26	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	26	0.5%
14	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
15	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
16	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
17	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	17	4.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	17	0.3%
18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19	1	0.2%	19	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	19	0.4%
20	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
21	1	0.2%	21	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	21	0.4%
Total	660	100%	2,465	100%	79	100%	404	100%	523	100%	2,112	100%	13	100%	44	100%	43	100%	173	100%	151	100%	5	100%	1,469	100%	5,203	100%

(Units) Number of residential units   (Residents) Number of residents

[i] For these residential units, population count data was unobtainable. Linked to this, nationality data for these units is partial or absent. These units can be either occupied or unoccupied.

APPENDIX 4: HEALTH FACILITIES INFORMATION

ID[ii]	Name	Catchment area	Accessible for					Accreditation	Guarantors	Consultation fee (LBP)								Immunization fee (LBP)								Malnutrition management fee (LBP)							
			Leb	Syr	PRL	PRS	O[iii]			Leb		Syr		PRL		PRS		Leb		Syr		PRL		PRS		Leb		Syr		PRL		PRS	
										{free-5,000}	{5,000-18,000}	{free-5,000}	{5,000-18,000}	{free-5,000}	{5,000-18,000}	{free-5,000}	{5,000-18,000}	{free-5,000}	{5,000-18,000}	{free-5,000}	{5,000-18,000}	{free-5,000}	{5,000-18,000}	{free-5,000}	{5,000-18,000}	{free-5,000}	{5,000-18,000}	{free-5,000}	{5,000-18,000}	{free-5,000}	{5,000-18,000}	{free-5,000}	{5,000-18,000}
Clinic/Dispensary/PHCC																																	
1	El-Hariri Dispensary	• Old Saida	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	Yes	• HFSHD	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
9	El-Najda El-Chaabiya PHCC	• Old Saida • Saida City • Saida suburbs	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	No	• Local community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	El-Wastani Dispensary	• Old Saida • Saida City • Saida suburbs • Barja • Beirut • El-Ghaziyeh	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	No	• MoPH • YMCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital (Secondary Healthcare Centre)																																	
29	Saida Governmental Hospital	• Old Saida • Saida City • South Lebanon	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	Yes	• MoPH • NSSF • Lebanese Army • UNRWA • United Nations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[ii] See Figure 13 (p. 28).
[iii] O: Other nationalities.

APPENDIX 5: EDUCATION FACILITIES INFORMATION

ID[iv]	Name	Facility type	Facility ownership	Physical capacity (per shift)	Total registered	AM shift					PM shift					No. of shifts	Over capacity	Dropouts	Dropouts' gender	
						Leb	Syr	PRL	PRS	O[v]	Leb	Syr	PRL	PRS	O[v]				F	M
Public and subsidized school																				
C	Saida Elementary Public School for Girls	• Primary	Public	200	135	50	28	55	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
E	Dawha Private High School	• Kindergarten • Primary • Intermediate • Secondary	Free private	250	270	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Yes	5%	-	✓
F	Saida Intermediate Public School	• Intermediate	Public	150	150	118	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	No	0% to 1%	✓	-
K	Dr. Nazih El-Bizri Public School	• Kindergarten • Primary • Intermediate • Secondary	Public	200	200	150	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	No	0% to 1%	-	✓
Private school																				
D	Makassed Private High School	• Kindergarten • Primary • Intermediate • Secondary	Private	320	320	300	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	No	0%	-	-
N	Iman High School Saida	• Kindergarten • Primary • Intermediate • Secondary	Private	350	359	359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Yes	0%	-	-
UNRWA school																				
A	Acka School	-	UNRWA	-	259	-	-	230	19	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

[iv] See Figure 15 (p. 33).
[v] O: Other nationalities.

APPENDIX 6: BUSINESS AGE OF ENTERPRISES, BUSINESS OWNERS, AND EMPLOYEES

	BUSINESS AGE (%)			BUSINESS OWNERS (%)						EMPLOYEES (%)					
				Cohort				Gender		Cohort				Gender	
	Long-established (>10 years)	Medium-aged (6–10 years)	New (0–5 years)	Leb	Syr	PRL	O[vi]	F	M	Leb	Syr	PRL	O[vi]	F	M
SHOP TYPE															
Bakery	3.9	0.6	1.3	4.1	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.3	5.7	4.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8
Boutique	10.7	2.6	3.9	15.1	0.3	2.8	0.0	4.1	14.0	13.4	8.4	8.4	0.0	19.0	12.1
Electric appliances	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Food and groceries	11.0	1.9	4.5	10.4	1.9	4.7	0.0	2.5	14.6	4.2	5.0	2.5	0.0	3.4	8.6
Furniture	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gaming	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jewellery	3.9	0.3	1.0	4.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Butcher shop	3.9	0.3	0.3	3.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.8	4.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	5.2
Mobile phones	0.0	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Office	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Restaurant/ Café	6.5	0.3	1.6	4.4	0.3	3.5	0.3	0.6	7.6	4.2	2.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	8.6
Salon	2.9	1.0	1.6	4.1	0.0	1.3	0.3	1.0	4.4	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.6
Storage	4.2	0.3	0.3	2.5	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Tools	1.9	0.6	0.3	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.7	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.3
Others	10.7	5.8	4.9	17.4	0.3	3.2	0.0	1.3	19.7	11.8	3.4	4.2	0.0	1.7	15.5
Total	**60.8**	**16.5**	**22.7**	**72.9**	**4.4**	**21.8**	**0.9**	**10.5**	**89.5**	**50.4**	**29.4**	**20.2**	**0.0**	**25.0**	**75.0**
WORKSHOP TYPE															
Carpentry	20.8	0.0	0.0	16	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	16.7
Electronics repair	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mechanics	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Metalwork	8.3	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	11.1
Plumbing	4.2	2.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scrapwork	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tailoring	14.6	0.0	6.3	16.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.0	16.0	0.0	11.1	16.7	0.0	0.0	27.8
Others	27.1	2.1	8.3	36.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	36.0	22.2	22.2	0.0	0.0	5.6	38.9
Total	**79.2**	**4.2**	**16.7**	**80.0**	**2.0**	**16.0**	**2.0**	**8.0**	**92.0**	**33.3**	**38.9**	**22.2**	**5.6**	**5.6**	**94.4**

[vi] O: Other nationalities.

APPENDIX 7: UNSOUND BUILDINGS (RED FLAG REPORT)

RELEASE DATE: February 2019

21.7% **of the building clusters (79 of 364 by count) are at risk.**

Individual building footprints were not possible to draw in Old Saida because many buildings are joined together. Thus, an assessment of clusters of buildings was undertaken.

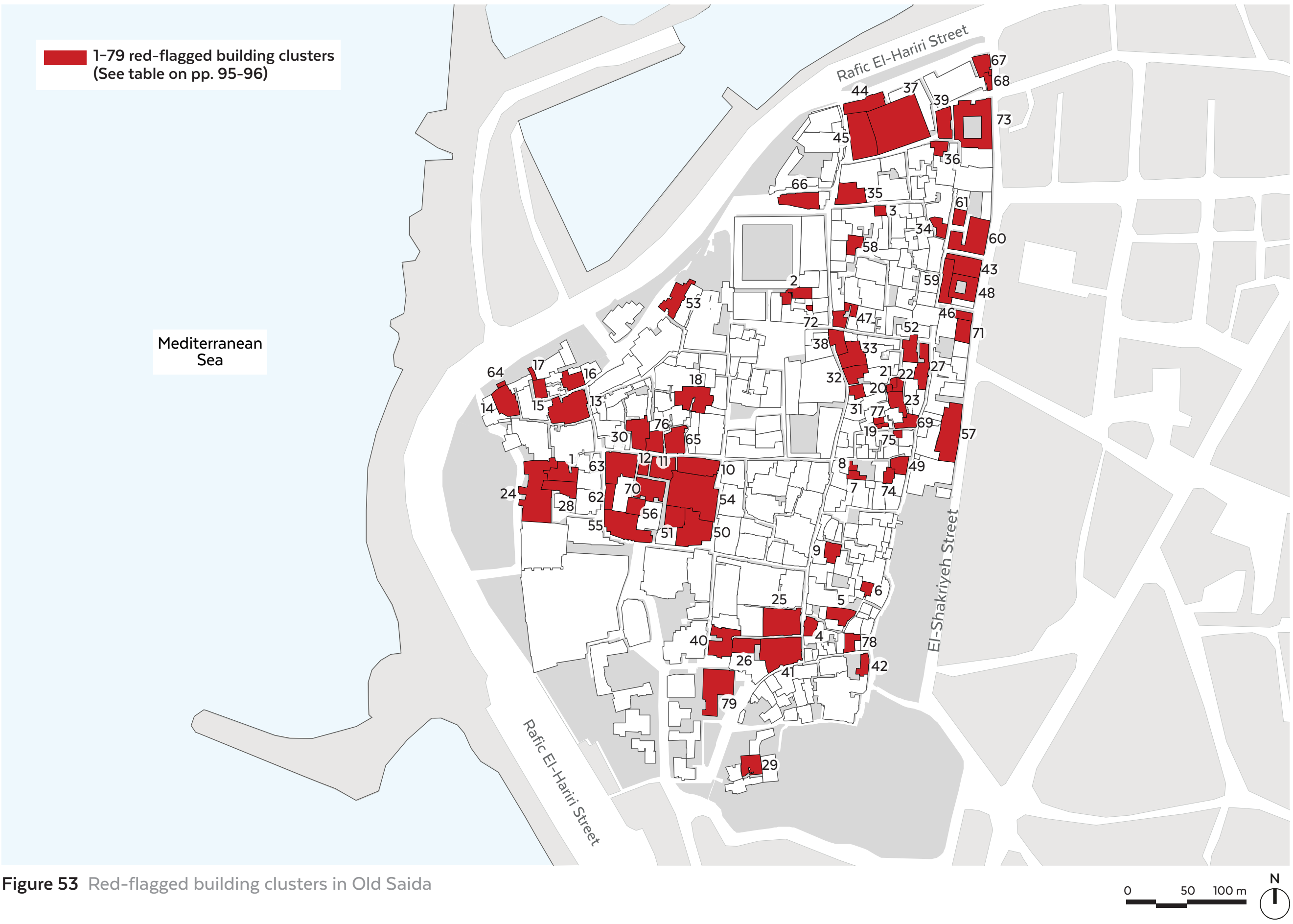


Figure 53 Red-flagged building clusters in Old Saida

Neighbourhood Red Flag Reports are designed to fast-track the release of field assessment data indicating time-sensitive, acute and/or potentially life-threatening situations relevant to one or more sectors and/or local authorities. Red Flag Reports offer spatialized information extracted from wider multisectoral datasets that are later synthesized and published as UN-Habitat-UNICEF neighbourhood profiles. Neighbourhood Red Flag Reports are channelled through the Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon to the relevant competent body mandated to respond.

CRITERIA

Buildings in critical state where failure or collapse of structural and/or architectural elements appears imminent in one or more of the following: foundation and structure, walls, roof or balconies.

FIELD SURVEY SCOPE

Covers residential, partly residential, commercial and unoccupied buildings. Other buildings (such as religious, educational, administrative or industrial) are included if access was possible.

METHODOLOGY AND CAVEATS

Architecture students trained by UN-Habitat collected the data for this report. The data is derived from visual survey only. To be highlighted above, a building must have one or more of the following:

FOUNDATION & STRUCTURE	Foundations, columns, reinforcement, beams or structural walls show signs of failure or distress, such as severe cracking or crushing, or are missing structural supporting elements.
WALLS	Extensive damage to building interior apparent.
ROOF	Severe and extensive failure apparent, resulting in extensive damage to buildings.
BALCONIES	Severe problems apparent. Deflected and falling parts. No or very weak balustrade.

In the following table, buildings are classified by *type*, *occupancy* and *number of residents*. *Type* can be residential, residential mixed-use, commercial or not determined. *Occupancy* refers to whether the building is in use residentially or for any purpose. *Number of residents* indicates: a) if the building is in use as residential; and b) the number of people living there.

RED-FLAGGED BUILDING CLUSTERS

ID[vii]	BUILDING TYPE	OCCUPANCY	NO. OF RESIDENTS	CRITICAL ISSUES			
				FOUNDATION & STRUCTURE	WALLS	ROOF	BALCONIES
1	Residential	Occupied	10	●	●	●	●
2	Residential	Occupied	6			●	
3	Residential	Occupied	31			●	
4	Residential	Occupied	11				●
5	Residential	Occupied	18		●		
6	Residential	Occupied	6		●		
7	Residential	Occupied	16		●		
8	Residential	Occupied	3			●	
9	Residential	Occupied	14		●		
10	Residential	Occupied	19				●
11	Residential	Occupied	11				●
12	Residential	Occupied	6				●
13	Residential	Occupied	82			●	
14	Residential	Occupied	41			●	
15	Residential	Occupied	24			●	
16	Residential	Occupied	25			●	
17	Residential	Occupied	5			●	
18	Residential	Occupied	39	●	●		
19	Residential	Occupied	5	●	●		
20	Residential	Occupied	13				●
21	Residential	Occupied	5				●
22	Residential	Occupied	0	●	●		●
23	Residential	Occupied	17				●
24	Residential	Occupied	55	●			
25	Residential	Occupied	31	●	●	●	
26	Residential	Occupied	12	●	●	●	
27	Residential	Occupied	82		●		
28	Residential	Occupied	4	●	●	●	
29	Residential	Occupied	12			●	
30	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	16	●			●
31	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	7				●
32	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	12				●
33	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	40	●	●	●	
34	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	8				●
35	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	19			●	
36	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	5				●
37	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	21	●	●	●	
38	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	17		●	●	
39	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	14			●	●
40	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	33	●	●	●	
41	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	76		●	●	
42	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	26			●	

[vii] See Figure 53 (p. 94).

ID[vii]	BUILDING TYPE	OCCUPANCY	NO. OF RESIDENTS	CRITICAL ISSUES			
				FOUNDATION & STRUCTURE	WALLS	ROOF	BALCONIES
43	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	-				●
44	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	0				●
45	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	5			●	
46	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	-				●
47	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	17		●		
48	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	-				●
49	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	8			●	
50	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	56				●
51	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	5				●
52	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	37				●
53	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	29	●			
54	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	-				●
55	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	24	●	●	●	●
56	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	-				●
57	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	13				●
58	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	7		●	●	
59	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	14				●
60	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	-			●	●
61	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	2			●	
62	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	8		●		●
63	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	18			●	●
64	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	10	●	●	●	
65	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	20	●	●	●	
66	Commercial	Occupied	-				●
67	Commercial	Occupied	-				●
68	Commercial	Occupied	-		●	●	
69	Commercial	Occupied	-	●	●	●	
70	Social	Occupied	-			●	●
71	Abandoned	Unoccupied	-		●		●
72	Abandoned	Unoccupied	-	●	●	●	
73	Abandoned	Unoccupied	-		●	●	●
74	Abandoned	Unoccupied	-			●	
75	Abandoned	Unoccupied	-			●	
76	Abandoned	Unoccupied	-	●	●	●	●
77	Abandoned	Unoccupied	-	●	●	●	●
78	Abandoned	Unoccupied	-			●	
79	Abandoned	Unoccupied	-	●	●	●	

[vii] See Figure 53 (p. 94).





Figure 54 Buildings being targeted by UN-Habitat's Cultural Heritage Project

PROJECT BACKGROUND

SCOPE

UN-Habitat's Cultural Heritage Project aims at internally and externally rehabilitating 36 culturally valuable buildings in the old cities of Tripoli and Saida. All the buildings in Saida fall within the boundaries of Old Saida neighbourhood (**Figure 54**).[ix] The residents of the selected buildings in the two cities are poor families (Lebanese, Syrians or Palestine refugees) occupying substandard housing units. In the two cities, the residents amount to 403 persons in total—176 of whom reside in 16 buildings in Old Saida at the time of writing (See table on p. 99) for details about the Old Saida buildings). While men within these families mainly work as daily labourers with minimal daily income, the majority of women are housekeepers. The selection of the 36 buildings was done in close collaboration with the respective municipalities and the partner local NGOs (See **"Building Selection Criteria" section** on the next page).

The project, which started in May 2018, aims to address both the physical deterioration[ix] and raise awareness within the community about the importance of cultural heritage sites. In doing so, the project intends to directly help alleviate the poor housing conditions of affected vulnerable (both host and refugee) families, preserve historic buildings and protect them against physical damage or destruction, and secure and improve livelihood opportunities within the nearby *souk*s. The latter component—done in close collaboration with the respective municipalities and different NGOs—involves creating and promoting touristic trails as well as developing the skills and building the capacity of local professionals and/or volunteers, enabling and empowering them to value, manage and promote cultural assets; these might in turn contribute to the improvement of the local economy. In addition, a set of training and awareness sessions will be organized with the goal of increasing the community's knowledge related to cultural heritage and of developing community members' skills to maintain culturally valuable buildings.

The maps and multisectoral findings of this neighbourhood profile might help inform the implementation of some of the project's components.

DONOR & PARTNERS

The project is funded by the British Council through the Cultural Protection Fund (CPF).

[ix] Similarly all the buildings in Tripoli fall within the boundaries of Haddadine neighbourhood, which is selected for profiling by UN-Habitat and UNICEF.

[x] Anticipated interior works are not supposed to entail the relocation of families to other places. They may require the relocation of persons within the same housing unit, from one room to another. The partner NGOs will be fully engaged in reviewing the negative impact of restoration on a case-by-case basis.

The partner local NGOs are Azm & Saade (Tripoli) and DPNA (Saida), both of which have been active in their respective targeted communities. The NGOs will facilitate and ensure the social aspects of the project. They will be involved in the identification process of local professionals and volunteers and in awareness-raising activities, as well as in addressing protections issues. UN-Habitat has previously partnered with both NGOs for the neighbourhood profile field assessment phase and for the implementation of projects in Saida and Tripoli.

HERITAGE REGULATIONS & NORMS

The project is being implemented in compliance with the rules set forward by:

- The Directorate General of Archaeology
- The CDR
- The municipalities of Saida and Tripoli
- Lessons learned from UN-Habitat previous projects, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other United Nations sister agencies

HOUSING PROTECTION CRITERIA

It was prearranged to prevent evictions of residents after the rehabilitation of the selected buildings. Before commencing any works, agreements will be signed between tenants and owners, indicating that no changes should happen in the terms of occupancy for a minimum of three years (according to the Lebanese rental law). The agreement will be signed by a notary and endorsed by the concerned municipality, which will in turn hold them responsible to prevent evictions or misuse cases.

BUILDING SELECTION CRITERIA

In Old Saida, initial selection criteria included:

- Focusing on the most vulnerable families
- Targeting buildings that have no legal issues
- Selecting units that had not been rehabilitated by ongoing shelter programmes provided to prevent evictions after buildings' rehabilitation.

Subsequently, the selection of buildings for rehabilitation was revised at the project design stage. Some buildings (**Figure 54, No. B15, B17, B18, B22**) were excluded for one of the following reasons: unsafe surrounding, unstable building with major structural damage, presence of illegal additions, and the original building type as a castle requiring a huge budget for renovation with no possibility of limiting the repair works of life-threatening damages.

TARGETED INTERVENTIONS IN BUILDINGS

The planned interventions in Old Saida are mainly the following: roof waterproofing, facade repair and treatment according the cultural heritage norms (See **"Heritage Regulations & Norms" section** above), plaster repair, paint application, structural repair and replacement to items posing risks on inhabitants' lives, kitchen/bathroom renovation where needed, electrical and sanitary repair/replacement where causing danger.

In the table on the next page, buildings are classified by *type*, *occupancy* and *number of residents*. *Type* can be residential, residential mixed-use, commercial or not-determined. *Occupancy* refers to whether the building is in use residentially or for any purpose. *Number of residents* indicates a) if the building is in use as residential, and b) the number of people living there. For each building, the targeted interventions are specified.



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Building ID[xi]	Building type	Occupancy	No. of residents/ residential unit	Interventions							Notes
				Structural damage	Roof waterproofing	Facade cleaning/ Water repellent application/ Pointing (including mechanical and electrical works)	Repair of damages in communal spaces of the building	Internal paint	Kitchen/ Bathroom renovation (in some or all apartments)	Electrical repair where causing danger	
B01	Residential	Fully occupied	18		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Adding balustrade to unsecure stairs
B02	Residential	Fully occupied	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	One apartment has been evacuated
B03	Mixed-use	Fully occupied	14		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
B05	Residential	Fully occupied	6		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
B06	Mixed-use	Fully occupied	4		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
B07	Residential	Fully occupied	27		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
B08	Residential	Fully occupied	10		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
B09	Mixed-use	Unoccupied	-		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
B10	Mixed-use	75% occupied	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
B11	Mixed-use	Fully occupied	17	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
B12	Residential	Fully occupied	11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
B13	Mixed-use	Fully occupied	16		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
B16	Residential	50% occupied	5		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
B19	Residential	Fully occupied	5		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
B20	Residential	Fully occupied	9		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
B21	Residential	Fully occupied	16		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Total			176	4	16	16	16	16	16	16	

[xi] See Figure 54 (p. 97).

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